

SEE
HAT THE
C-SIMILE

SIGNATURE
OF
A. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF

ASTORIA
is put up in one-side bottles only. It
is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
it to you on the plea or promise that it
is "a good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

FOR BOOKLET DESCRIBING
TIVE OF
Bythnia Water
is the greatest fountain of health
and remarkable efficacy. It is
found in the mountains of the
Caucasus and has been fully established
only in the last few years. Through
extensive practical and scientific
investigation.

Cyrus H. Bowes,
GEMIST,
Government Assayer, New Yates Street
OPEN ALL THE TIME.

NG
to call and inspect our
of Spring Goods, which we
be beaten.
Co.,
ESALE DRYGOODS

till

king every means to give you the
value for your money.
You will find that our Groceries are
fresh and reliable; that we carry
the best of everything; that satisfaction
is granted in every instance.

Fresh vegetables arriving every steam
ANGAR FLOUR, sack \$1.00
BEEF STAR FLOUR, sack \$1.00
WHEAT FLOUR, sack \$1.00
GARB. Granulated, 18 lbs. \$1.00
SUGAR BUTTER, 18 lbs. \$1.00
SUGAR BUTTER, large square.

GO.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR
OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL
COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
I hereby certify that the "Key City
Mining Company" has this day
registered as an Extra-Provincial
Company under the "Companies Act,
1897," to do or effect all or any of the objects
set forth, to which the legisla-
ture of the Legislature of British
Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated
in the City of Sacramento, State of
California, U. S. A.
The amount of the capital of the Com-
pany is \$100,000, divided into 100,000
shares of \$1 each.
The head office of the Company in
British Columbia is situated at the
City of Vancouver. The mining
operator, James Wason, mining
operator, is at the Key City Mine,
Mount St. Helens, British Columbia.
The said attorney is not empowered
to execute any power of attorney
or to transfer stock.
The time of the existence of the Com-
pany is limited.
Given under my hand and seal of
office in the City of Victoria, British
Columbia, this 27th day of March, one thousand
ninet hundred and nine.
(L.S.)
S. J. WOOLTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The following are the objects for which
the Company has been established:
To carry on and conduct the business
of mining for gold, silver, copper and
other metals; to buy, sell, contract for,
lease and sale of, own, hold, bond,
mortgage and generally to do all
the kinds of real property; to own,
lease, buy, sell, mortgage, hypothecate,
and generally deal in goods,
merchandise and any and all
kinds of personal property, including
capital stock of other corporations,
generally to engage in, conduct, and
be in any and all other kinds of
business which private individuals may
engage in and carry on.

\$1.50 Per
Annum. \$1.50

VOL. 22.

Ordered To Return

The Expedition of German and
French Soldiers Has Been
Abandoned.

Russia Will Advance Money to
China, Holding Manchuria
as Pledge.

Peking, April 25.—The expedition from
Pao Tsin Fu has been entirely called
off and the French troops have been or-
dered to return to the original station.
The only casualties suffered by the expe-
dition were two German soldiers killed.
The only comment made by the court is
a brief notice in the official gazette to
the effect that had strong enough
manifestations been made through the
plenipotentiaries, the troops would have
been ordered to withdraw before.

This, it is considered a censure, would
be manifestly unjust, because Li Hung
Chang and Prince Ching had been urging
the withdrawal for a month. How-
ever, the notice is so brief that neither
plenipotentiaries regards it as a reflection
upon his actions, thinking that the court
means that the powers did not make
stronger representations. As a
matter of fact, if a reflection upon
the plenipotentiaries were intended, Li
Hung Chang and Prince Ching would
be humiliated before the foreigners and
could no longer be considered representa-
tives.

The Germans killed in connection with
the expedition were members of a scout-
ing party who went far beyond the bor-
ders.

Retreated.

Berlin, April 25.—A special dispatch
by the Lokal Anzeiger from Piu Chan,
dated April 24th, says a mounted in-
fantry patrol found the Chinese fortifica-
tions unoccupied and unguarded. The
natives said Gen. Liu, with the
bulk of his army, had retreated.

A Question of Finance.

Paris, April 25.—The Courier Du Soir,
which is often well informed on minist-
erial intentions, says to-day that the
settlement of the Chinese situation is a
question of finance. The newspaper
says that Russia, repeating that opera-
tion which led the greatest success, will
advance China the money required to pay
the indemnities, and that French sav-
ings will provide the Russian government
with the requisite funds. The European
troops, except the legation's garrison,
will be withdrawn from Peking. The
war will begin, during which Chinese patri-
ots will strive to tire out the British
and German governments in their claims
regarding the indemnities. The British
will demand that Russia, however, will
retain Manchuria as a pledge for the loan.
This appears to be the general scheme,
and the object of the French foreign
minister, M. Delcasse, in discussion in
Paris with Count Landsdoff, and
M. de Witte, respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Shanghai, April 25.—The Universal
Gazette to-day prints an article giving
details of China's revenue and expendi-
tures. The former shows that the average
annual revenue has been \$8,000,000
less, while the average annual expendi-
ture has been 10,000,000 taels.

Risings Next Month.

London, April 26.—"I have received in-
formation which may prove to be im-
portant," says the Standard correspond-
ent of the Morning Post. "My in-
formant declares that all the disaffected
elements in the Yang Tse provinces, in-
cluding the organization known as the
Kokosh Wei, the so-called reformers,
and scattered Chinese soldiers, are
combining for the purpose of
insurrection. General disturbances in May
and June. The movement is expected to
be begun by the burning of foreign
churches throughout the province border-
ing the Yang Tse. The motive of the
leaders is said to be revolutionary, but
the rank and file want simply to pillage."

Trampled During Flight.

Frankfort, April 26, 1:30 p.m.—It
transpires that during the terrorized
flight this morning a number of women
and children were thrown down and
trampled under foot. The danger of
fresh explosions necessarily retarded the
drawing up of a correct death roll, but
later reports do not indicate this is so
large as it was first reported.

ANOTHER BIG COMPANY.

Chicago, April 26.—The Tribune says:
"Negotiations have been completed in
Chicago for the formation of the largest
beet sugar concern in the world. A
company has been organized with a cap-
ital stock of \$3,000,000, to be known as
the Arkansas Valley Sugar Beet & Ir-
rigation Land company. The plant is to
be located in Powers county, Colorado,
in the famous rockyard fruit district. A
number of New York capitalists, includ-
ing the Oxenards, the Hamiltons, the Law-
sons and Guy Richards, of the Mercan-
tile Trust company, are interested."

SHAH'S CONDITION.

Berlin, April 26.—The Cologne Gaz-
ette's St. Petersburg correspondent tele-
graphs that the condition of the Shah of
Persia is becoming worse. His liver and
kidney affections and difficulty of respira-
tion are assuming more acute forms.
The correspondent also says consider-
able excitement exists among the popu-
lation of Teheran because of the heavy
taxes recently imposed upon meat and
other food stuffs.

HORSE OWNER DEAD.

New York, April 26.—Francis D.
Beard, the millionaire horse owner, died
at an early hour this morning at his home
at Lake Wood, N. J. He went under an
operation for appendicitis on Sunday
night. Mr. Beard has for years been a
prominent exhibitor at the National
Horse Show.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

Chancellor of the Exchequer May An-
nounce Modifications.

London, April 26.—The House of Com-
mons had a dull sitting last evening, de-
voted to a discussion and formal pass-
ing of the budget resolution. The Irish
members made an ineffectual attempt to
get the tea duty reduced from 6 pence to
4 pence. The proposal was rejected by
a vote of 221 to 140.

A similar fate was reserved for the
attempt of Mr. Redmond to get Ireland
exempted from the tobacco duty. It is
now asserted that an attempt will be
made to induce the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer to modify the coal duty by the
threats of a great strike of miners.
The second reading of the finance bill
has been postponed for a fortnight, and
the Liberal party will utilize the day
to the utmost in working up an agita-
tion against the budget. The opposition
leaders intend to raise a full dress de-
bate on the second reading, and then,
if not before, the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, according to the Daily Tele-
graph, will announce a substantial modifi-
cation of his original proposals as to
the sugar duty, in deference to the
views of the grocery trade that the duty
will unfairly tax canned fruits, con-
densed milk and the like.

Village Deserted

Inhabitants of Griesheim, Scene
of Disastrous Explosions,
Leave Their Homes.

Search for Remains of Victims
Was Continued Through-
out the Night.

Frankfort, April 26.—The boilers of the
Griesheim Electric Chemical Works
near Griesheim exploded yesterday after-
noon and the factory caught fire. At 11
a.m. eight bodies had been recovered, but
still many are missing. About 150 were
injured.

The work of fighting the flames pro-
ceeded throughout the entire night,
though the danger of further explosions
was regarded as averted at midnight.
The search of the ruins continues.
The scenes which occurred throughout
the night were most distressing. Villagers
and survivors were groping about in the
debris of their relatives and comrades,
and endeavoring to recognize in the
charred bodies or dismembered and
mutilated corpses, the identity of mis-
sing friends. The flames gutted Marx
& Mendel's machine factory, and a
part of the Griesheim color works.

A number of children who were hurled
by the explosion into the river were
rescued before the rescuers could reach
them. Several firemen are among the
victims.

A special train with relief firemen and
additional doctors and nurses was sent
to the scene of the disaster this morn-
ing. A number, who it was feared had
perished, reported this morning.

Another Explosion.

Frankfort, April 26 (noon).—There has
been a recurrence of flames among the
ruins at Griesheim which revived ap-
prehensions, and after the explosion of a
great benzine reservoir, orders were is-
sued that everyone in the village of
Griesheim and its vicinity vacate their
premises forthwith. The inhabitants fled
panic-stricken with such possessions as
they could hastily collect, most of them
coming to Frankfort. Even the firemen,
silvagers and soldiers left the scene of
the disaster. The railroad service to
Griesheim is suspended on account of
the danger.

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Horse Show.

Fisheries Question

Sir Louis Davies's Reply to Pro-
posal Made by Government
of B. C.

Matter Will Be Dealt With After
Plan With Quebec is
Completed.

Ottawa, April 26.—The Minister of
Marine and Fisheries received a telegram
from the Premier of the British Colum-
bia government to-day asking if the Dom-
inion would dispose of its interest in the
Dominion fisheries in British Colum-
bia to the province, or if the Dominion
would take over the interests of the pro-
vince in the fisheries. The Dominion
has certain interests and the province
has also certain interests.

For Personal Injuries

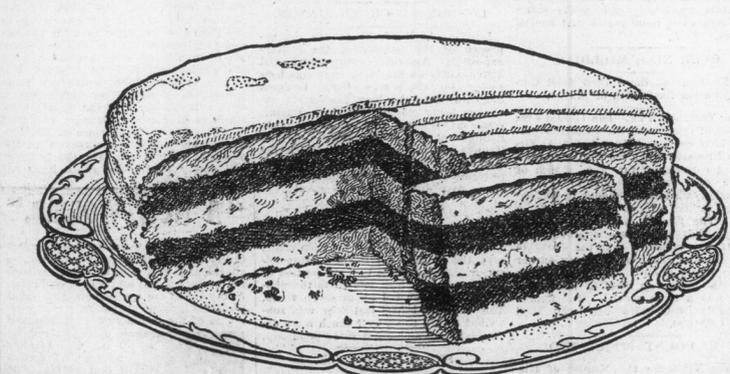
Decision in Another of the Point
Ellice Bridge Disaster
Cases.

Mrs. Mary Jane Biggar Awarded
\$5,000 by a Special
Jury.

Vancouver, April 27.—Jay P. Graves,
manager of the Granby smelter, at
Grand Forks, is here with A. C. Flumer-
feldt, and announces that his company will
build a large smelter and refinery in
Vancouver if an ore supply can possibly
be secured. The capacity of the Grand
Forks smelter is being increased to five-
hundred tons per day.

The trouble between City Building In-
spector McSpaden and Contractor In-
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spector McSpaden, and the affair will be
ventilated in the police court in the trial
of an assault case. The contractor dis-
puted the right of the city inspection, and
yesterday is alleged to have struck Mc-
Spaden, and threatened his life. Showers
of bricks were thrown at the inspector.
Mrs. Mary Jane Biggar was yesterday
awarded by a special jury \$5,000 for per-
sonal injuries received in the Point
Ellice bridge disaster. There are three
other cases in the Biggar family.

D. G. Porter and H. E. Barber both of
the Armour Packing Co. are in the city
guests at the Victoria hotel.



At this season the housekeeper must look spe-
cially after the baking powder.
As she cannot make good cake with bad eggs, no
more can she make cake that is light, delicious and
dainty with inferior baking powder.
Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the
preparation of the finest food. It imparts that pec-
uliar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the
finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., which
expert bakers say is unobtainable by the use of any
other leavening agent.

There are cheap baking powders, made from
alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to
health. Their astringent and cauterizing
qualities add a dangerous element to food.

A PARTY QUESTION.

British Ministry Determined Not to
Abandon Export Coal Duty.

New York, April 26.—The British min-
istry has decided to maintain the export duty
on coal, proposed in the budget, a party
question, says the Tribune's London cor-
respondent. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach
has given warning that the tax will not
be abandoned. Mr. Balfour is equally
persistent, and the ministry is clearly
determined to stand or fall on the coal
duty. The government is helped by dis-
patches from America, stating that the
duty does not offer a sufficient margin
for enlarging the exports of coal from the
United States.

ORIENTAL LINER ASHORE.

Mails and Passengers Landed—Steamer
in Dangerous Position.

London, April 26.—Advices have been
received here that the Peninsular &
Oriental steamer Sobraon, which left
Shanghai, homeward bound, on April
23rd, went ashore on Tong Ying in a
dense fog on April 24th. Her mails and
passengers were landed by Chinese junk
at Poo Chow. She is reported to be in
a critical position.

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The Copper Combine

Company Restrained From Pur-
chasing Control of Two
Other Concerns.

Full Terms of Proposed Deal Must
Be Given to the Share-
holders.

New York, April 26.—Legal steps have
been taken to prevent the contemplated
consolidation of the Boston & Montana
and the Butte & Boston Copper com-
panies. A temporary injunction was
granted by Vice-Chancellor Pitney in
Jersey City restraining the Amalgamated
Copper company from purchasing the
control of the stocks of the two com-
panies until the full terms of the proposed
deal shall be disclosed to the stock-
holders. The order is returnable on
May 6th, when a hearing will take place
at Jersey City, at which the officials of
the Amalgamated Copper company will
be called on to show cause why the in-
junction should not be made permanent.

Surrounded The Boers

Lieut. Reid and Twenty Bushmen
Captured Forty-Two Burgh-
ers and a Maxim.

British Take Many Prisoners in
Addition to Cattle and
Sheep.

London, April 26.—The following dis-
patch has been received at the war office
from Lord Kitchener:
"Pretoria, April 26.—Since yesterday
the columns report the Boer losses to be
12 killed, 20 wounded, 47 captured and
42 surrendered.
"In addition to the foregoing, Lieut.
Reid, with 20 Bushmen, captured, south-
east of Commissie Drift, Oliphants
river, Commandant Schoedor and 41
Boers, together with a Maxim. Reid's
men crept up and surrounded the Boers
before dawn and opened fire; the Boers
immediately surrendered."
"In a later message, forwarding advices
from Gen. Kitchener, his brother, Lord
Kitchener, says:
"Gen. Kitchener reports from Paar-
deplatz four Boers killed, 180 taken pris-
oners and 3,000 cattle, 2,000 sheep and
many wagons captured."
Chamberlain's Statement.

London, April 26.—Mr. Chamberlain,
in the House of Commons to-day, said
that the government did not propose to
inaugurate a full scheme of civil admin-
istration in South Africa during Sir
Alfred Milner's absence, which would be
of short duration. The work of reor-
ganization would proceed, however, on
the lines laid down by Sir Alfred Milner,
whose place as British high commissioner
would be temporarily filled by Lord
Kitchener.

Consul Hay Resigns.

Washington, April 26.—Adalbert Hay,
son of the secretary of state, has re-
signed his post as United States con-
sul-general at Pretoria. His successor
has not yet been selected.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

British Foreign Office Has Not Yet
Reached Any Definite Decision.

London, April 26.—No definite decision
has yet been reached by the foreign of-
fice here regarding the probable attitude
of the United States senate towards the
projected Nicaragua canal treaty. The
negotiations proceeding on the subject
"in the Hay case" treaty in the
connection are understood to be based sine
quon on the neutrality of the canal. If
this can be definitely assured, it now
seems likely that Great Britain will
agree to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer
treaty, though there is still the possi-
bility of an endeavor on the part of
Great Britain to simultaneously bring
up the Alaskan boundary matter. This
last contingency is officially described as
being merely a question of policy not
very likely to be pursued if the United
States is content to make the canal
neutral.

DARING ROBBERY.

Carried Away a Safe and Abstracted
Ten Thousand Dollars.

Anacosta, Mont., April 26.—Two men
secured \$10,000 in gold to-day in the
most audacious robbery ever known here.
During the early hours of the morning
they forced the main doors of the Alaska
saloon, carried out the 300-pound safe,
placed it in an express wagon and drove
outside the city limits. Then leisurely
breaking open the safe and securing its
contents they headed the horse back to
the city and escaped.

SAYS HE CANNOT PAY.

Cote Wants to Work Out Share of
Judgment in Jail.

Buffalo, April 27.—The News says
Cote, one of the men whom Mrs. Char-
lotte A. Bridgewood, of Hamilton, Ont.,
recently secured a judgment against for
more than \$8,000, wants to work out his
share of the judgment in jail. He says
he cannot and will not pay the judgment.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Buckingham, Que., April 27.—Patey
Northey was kicked to death this morn-
ing by horses. He was loading clap-
boards and fell at the horses' feet. He
was aged 45 years, and leaves a large
family.

Glace Bay, C. B., April 27.—Andrew
Anderson, a boy 15 years old, was crush-
ed to death at No. 3 colliery, Dominion
Coal Company, this morning, by a huge
piece of coal falling on him.

St. Catharines, April 27.—Political
lines are so evenly divided in the city
council that since the elections last Jan-
uary there has been a deadlock over the
appointment of committees. The appro-
priations necessary for the proper main-
tenance of the city affairs consequently
have not been voted, which caused the
citizens to issue a protest calling upon
the aldermen to resign, yesterday.

Goderich, April 27.—West Huron Con-
servatives have nominated Major Beck
to oppose Hon. T. Garrow in a bye-
election, caused by the unseating of the
latter by a decision of the court of ap-
peals recently.

Woodstock, April 27.—Smallpox has
broken out in the village of Swenborg,
about five miles from here. The disease
is supposed to have been contracted by
the victim in Michigan.

Mr Conger's Tribute

United States Minister Says the
Stories of Looting by Mis-
sionaries Are False.

They Acted With Nobility and
Heroism, Aiding Soldiers
During Siege.

Chicago, Ill., April 26.—A special to
the Record-Herald from San Francisco
gives the following expressions of Edwin
H. Conger, with reference to the alleged
looting by missionaries in Peking:
"Dr. Ament is the most lied about man
in China, unless it is myself. The stories
of looting by missionaries and their col-
lecting indemnities by force are abso-
lutely false. The missionaries acted with
nobility and heroism during the Peking
siege, fighting bravely alongside the sol-
diers and the rest of us."

The Interview With Conger.

San Francisco, April 26.—In reference
to the accusations of looting made
against missionaries, United States Min-
ister Conger, who arrived here last night,
says:
"The Americans have a larger number
of missionaries out there than any other
nation, and I am frank to say that
under the circumstances there are
very few things which the missionaries
have done, if any, for which there need
be any apology whatever. The stories
of their looting are false, to my knowl-
edge."
Speaking of the siege, Mr. Conger
says: "It took every white man we
had to stand by the guns. Without the
missionaries the legation would not have
been saved, and without the native
Christians none of us would have been
saved. The missionaries were not the
prime cause of the trouble, they were
only one of the causes. Missionaries
were not responsible for the building of
the railroad or for any other foreign
intrusions, against which the hatred of
the Boxers seemed to be directed."

Rev. W. S. Ament's Statement.

San Francisco, April 26.—Rev. W. S.
Ament, of the American board of fore-
ign missions of the Congregational
church, whose collection of indemnity
for damages done by the Boxers in China
has caused considerable discussion, takes
vigorous exception to the criticisms
made by Mark Twain and others as to
the alleged misconduct of the mis-
sionaries. He says:
"We found ourselves, at the close of
the siege, with no native Christians upon
our hands, no food, no clothing, no
money, and every Christian house bur-
nished. On the very day of our arrival
of the allied forces we were informed
that we must leave the British legation,
as it was to be used as headquarters for
officers of the British army. I immedi-
ately thought of a Mongol prince, Hsi
Ling, who was an ally of the Boxers,
and whose palace was the headquarters of
Boxers and 'blacklegs.' We found
the prince's palace entirely empty, and
the next day we brought up our native
Christians and occupied the deserted
place. In that house and its neighbor-
ing houses, which we occupied, we pro-
tected more than 400 people. We only took
abandoned property. The only food in
the prince's palace was a bit of rice.
We decided to sell the clothing and re-
curios found upon the premises, and re-
alized \$2,500 in gold. They were bought
by British and American officers, at a
brought us furs and sabres which had
been purchased at a low price from
wealthy Chinese, who feared they might
be looted by the military people, and
who were willing to dispose of them for
a little money. These articles were sold
at our place to British and other officers.
I considered that that was a fair, honest
transaction which injured nobody and
that benefited many people. There may
have been some looted goods taken, but
it was without my knowledge. Russians
and Sikh soldiers were selling off truck
very cheap, but my people did not do
the looting."

CHINESE REVOLUTIONIST.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is Now Visiting
Honolulu.

Honolulu, April 19, via San Francisco,
April 26.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese
revolutionist, arrived in Honolulu on the
steamer Nippon Maru. He was born
in Hawaii and graduated at Ohai Col-
lege. He was the leading spirit in the
attempted revolutionary coup d'etat at
Canton in 1894, since which time he has
been an exile from Canton with a price
on his head. The revolutionary party
has the real strength of the reform and
progressive element in China in secret
societies that are waiting their chance.
Instead of striking for the return of
Emperor Kwang Hsu to power and try-
ing to induce him to issue again the re-
form edicts that are supposed to have
caused his dethronement, the revolution-
ary party wants absolute abolition of
the Manchurian dynasty and the estab-
lishment of a Republican form of govern-
ment in China.

"KITCHENER A PRISONER."

Story is Circulated in Pretoria and
Many Boers Believed It.

Woodstock, Ont., April 26.—Gunner
Holston, of "D" Battery, second Cana-
dian contingent, has now a member
of the local staff of Molson's Bank, has
received a letter from a friend in Pre-
toria, who says a story is being circu-
lated there that Lord Kitchener is a
prisoner, and that a large number of
Boers believe it.

Twice-a-Week.

NO. 25.

Captured Four Guns

Count von Walderssee's Report of Attack on the Native Soldiers.

They Were Forced to Retire, With Heavy Losses, Into Shan Si.

Washington, April 26.—The following cablegram has been received by the state department from Squire, the United States charge at Peking, dated today: "The Empress Dowager has appointed a board of national administration to relieve her public functions. They embrace three members of the cabinet now with the Empress at Siang Fu, and Prince Ching, Viceroy of the East."

This news is regarded as of importance, indicating as it does the relinquishment by the Empress Dowager of the arbitrary powers she heretofore has exercised. It is also apparent that she has placed herself in a position to avoid direct responsibility for the future of the board will have to bear the brunt of any complaint. It is felt that the appointment of this board will make it much easier for the foreign ministers to transact business with the Chinese government. The three members of the cabinet, now at Siang Fu, include the notorious Jung Lu, who was one of the most active in the outbreak against the foreigners last summer. One of the other members of this council is 70 years old, and is said to be greatly debilitated. The third member has been at least lukewarm towards foreign interests. The choice of these three is looked upon as likely to complicate the good which Li Hung Chang and the others may accomplish.

Germany's Opposition. London, April 26.—A representative of the Associated Press learns that Great Britain is not relaxing her efforts to induce the powers to decrease their pecuniary demands of China and substitute for a portion of their claims commercial agreements. The latest advice from British Minister Satow at Peking do not indicate any degree of success so far. Owing, it is said, to the opposition on the part of Germany, who continues to insist on the payment in full of the large indemnity she claims. Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner at Peking, and Sir Ernest Sartorius are said to be working on identical lines.

International Territory. Peking, April 26.—The Chinese regulars, who retired beyond the great wall, have reappeared at another point within the international area. Strong representations have been made to the Chinese plenipotentiaries in regard to the necessity for their immediate withdrawal. The French force is in readiness to renew the operations, but has been ordered to await the result of the Imperial edicts.

Can Pay \$200,000,000. Washington, April 26.—The foreign establishments here are receiving a number of important dispatches relating to the question of indemnity, and how it shall be granted by a Chinese loan, or by each of the powers individually. One of the dispatches, coming through a European foreign office, says that Sir Robert Hart has concluded that China can pay a total of \$200,000,000 and the impression is conveyed that this will be the amount agreed upon, the various claims being settled down to this limit.

Calling a Rising. Peking, April 26.—The Chinese are wondering if the Imperial commission appointed by an edict issued April 23rd to enquire into the question of reforms really means the relinquishment of absolute power by the court, or whether it is merely the formation of a privy council. Notices in Chinese were placarded during the night calling on patriotic Chinese men to rise May 16th and expel all foreigners.

Xu Lu Ting, the censor of Chihli province, has memorialized the throne to return. The 16 Krupp guns and 67 carts of ammunition captured by the British near Shan Hai Kwan are in excellent condition. An Indian native officer who made the capture was offered two carts of silver if he would not take the guns and say nothing about it.

Berlin, April 27.—Field Marshal Count von Walderssee in a dispatch from Peking reports that marauding has increased near Ho Si Wu and Ma Tu and the junk used as transport between these places have been attacked.

Lt-Col. Arnstadt has been sent from Tien Tsin to the district in command of a composite column. Count von Walderssee reports, under Peking, as follows: "Col. Hoffmeister, commanding the 4th infantry and three companies of mounted artillery, attacked the enemy April 22nd by the great wall, 10 kilometers south of Hai Shan Kwan and forced them to retire with heavy losses into Shan Si. We lost four wounded and captured four flags and four old pattern guns. "Gen. Vyronn intimates that he intends to evacuate the neighborhood of Shang Ting and return to Pao Ting Pa. His extreme outposts remain at Sin Loi, I am keeping a force at Ansuang Pass."

Germany's Claims. Berlin, April 27.—Cable dispatches from America, especially those reprinted in England, imputing to Germany Shylock-like tendencies, as insisting on the pound of flesh in China, and also representing Germany's industry as higher than the facts warranted, have created here, both officially and privately, disagreeable surprise. Officially, it was pointed out to the correspondent of the Associated Press that the figures all along quoted in the American press are wrong. The correct indemnity figures are those the Associated Press correspondent here cabled to the Associated Press on April 13th, showing that Russia demanded 300,000,000 marks; France,

200,000,000; Germany, 240,000,000; the United States, 100,000,000, etc.

Germany's official figures presented to the Reichstag, show that Germany has already spent more than she asks. The above figures certainly do not include the private claims put forth by the various powers. How large those will be nobody yet knows, because they are unascertained and unrepresented. Papers are in question whether the United States spent 100,000,000 marks. They also point out that the transport of the German troops, such a long distance, was expensive, and refer to the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and say that the fact that Count von Walderssee was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces rendered it necessary for Germany to send a proportionate contingent. The view prevails here that the American proposals and intimations against Germany are unjust. Official circles here say that they are unable to account for "the systematic ill-will in the matter shown by the United States press." While it is true that everybody here is tired of the China business, the newspapers point out that Germany cannot withdraw her troops until the Chinese court has given evidence, by more than words, of its readiness to raise the indemnity on terms imposed by the concert of powers. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "Judging from the latest news, it is plain that the Boxer murder system against missionaries and Europeans, will be placed in a position to avoid direct responsibility for the future of the board will have to bear the brunt of any complaint. It is felt that the appointment of this board will make it much easier for the foreign ministers to transact business with the Chinese government. The three members of the cabinet, now at Siang Fu, include the notorious Jung Lu, who was one of the most active in the outbreak against the foreigners last summer. One of the other members of this council is 70 years old, and is said to be greatly debilitated. The third member has been at least lukewarm towards foreign interests. The choice of these three is looked upon as likely to complicate the good which Li Hung Chang and the others may accomplish."

A NEW PAINTER. Work of Charles Hallberg Praised by Critics and Artists.

Chicago, April 27.—The Record-Herald says: "Through a marine picture, Charles Hallberg, a janitor for the Austin State Bank, has at last won the notice and praise of some of the best art critics and artists. As a painter, Mr. Hallberg gained a place upon the wall of the Art Institute. His picture, 'The Open Sea,' now hangs above a Turner water color. At its right is a portrait study by Zorn, at its left is a picture by Sir Frederick Leighton. In the same room are Israel, Carol, Dubuigny, Whistler, Chase and Rossetti. Mr. Hallberg has had no teachers. His knowledge of pigments is the result of tedious years of experiment, for 17 years of his early life he was a sailor, he knew the ocean and loved it. Illiterate, imaginative and already a grown man, he wished to tell his stories of the sea. He could not write them, so he tried to print them, feebly at first but with growing power and fidelity. "Speaking of Mr. Hallberg's latest work, the 'Open Sea,' Director French of the Art Institute said: 'Alexander Harrison, Mr. Vanderpool, Charles Francis Brown and Sir Ernest Sartorius agree with me that it is a most remarkable work considering the artist's opportunities. Its chief merit probably lies in the wonderful vitality which he has imparted to the water. The water paints are fairly alive.'"

KELLER'S DISCOVERY. How He Trains Children, Born Blind, to See.

New York, April 27.—According to a Vienna dispatch to the World, a child born blind to see has been made by Director Keller, of the institute for the blind, Vienna. He has just exhibited before the physicians' society a seven-month-old child who has been taught with perfectly formed eyes—brain blind to the doctors call it—whom he taught in fourteen months, to discern colors, forms and objects and to read with his eyes. The method consists in first teaching a child in a perfectly dark room by means of a movable disc of light, to distinguish light from darkness, the child being unable to see, perhaps. This is developing a faculty of which the pupil is not conscious and takes the most of patient training.

Next, objects which a blind person knows by feeling are placed against a light disc and the child is told what they are called. Colored glass placed in a lamp teaches him colors. Geometrical figures on a disc are shown and the teacher passes slowly on to forming letters and then reading is taught. Then colored discs are removed and objects are shown in a dark room with rays of light falling on them. From this point the sight is gradually accustomed to the daylight.

Director Keller has received congratulations from all the university and medical men who have heard of his method.

LONDON THEATRES. Savoy and Garrick Reopen To-night—Mrs. Langtry's Success.

London, April 27.—The re-opening of the Savoy and Garrick theatres to-night leaves only three West End theatres which are called "Colored glass" theatres. A lamp teaches him colors. Geometrical figures on a disc are shown and the teacher passes slowly on to forming letters and then reading is taught. Then colored discs are removed and objects are shown in a dark room with rays of light falling on them. From this point the sight is gradually accustomed to the daylight.

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The Coming Struggle

London Saturday Review on the Expansion of the German Navy.

Paper Holds That Naval Preparations Are Not Directed Against Britain.

London, April 27.—The Saturday Review says: "The expansion of the German navy is more in preparation for a contest with the United States than with Great Britain, because the readiest causes for future naval conflicts will be found in the struggle of the partition of the exploitation of the great South American continent."

The Review devotes a page to a description of the resources of South America and Germany's hundreds of thousands of settlers in Brazil and Chile. The article concluded with the statement that it would not be good policy for Britain to oppose Germany's legitimate aims, and that an alliance with the United States that had for its purpose the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine "would not only be ludicrously in opposition to our own interests but would rightly arouse every other nation to a death struggle against a genuine Anglo-Saxon menace."

KIDNAPPING TRIAL. An Alibi Entered in Case of James Callahan.

Omaha, April 27.—An alibi was offered when the defence opened to-day in the trial of James Callahan, accused of participation in the kidnaping of Eddie Conally. Chas. Macdonald, a neighbor of Callahan, related a conversation he claimed to have held with the defendant on the afternoon of the kidnaping, December 17th. He stated that the abduction was taking place in a rooming house on the porch in company with Callahan at Mrs. Kelly's, the defendant's boarding house. Macdonald said he and Callahan were in the rooming house at 3:30 and 5 o'clock. Macdonald remembered the date because it was the twentieth birthday of his son.

On cross-examination he admitted having recently told two detectives that he was not quite sure whether it was December 18th or on the day or second day following. Mamie Macdonald, the little daughter of the preceding witness, proved an important witness for the defence. She said she remembered a man called Johnson who often visited Callahan, and heard it whispered that he was Pat Crowe.

USED LOADED PISTOL. Student Shot Dead While Taking Part in Amateur Performance.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 27.—A special from Burnsville, N. C., says: "While playing the tragedy 'Case Upon the World,' at the closing exercises of the Stanley McCormick high school, at Burnsville last night, a real tragedy was enacted when R. N. McInture, one of the students, was shot and killed by Marcus Bailey, another student, both representing characters in the play. When the curtain rose Bailey, in his role to defend himself with a revolver against a drawn knife in the hands of McInture, fired three times, and the bullet, which was a loaded pistol, fell in the presence of several hundred people. McInture was shot dead on the stage. The boys were room mates and special friends."

OVER NINE MILLIONS. Net Earnings of the United Steel Corporation for Month of March.

New York, April 27.—The Herald says officials of the United Steel Steel corporation have confirmed the information circulated recently, that the net earnings of the big corporation for the month of March, over and above the interest on the underlying bonds, amount to \$9,270,000 at the rate of \$11,240,000 a month. The figures, while not correct, they are approximately so. It was admitted that the Carnegie company was the largest money earner of the whole group of steel companies, while the American Steel & Wire company was a close second. The figures for the two companies are \$2,025,000 and \$1,800,000.

THE COUNT ACQUITTED. He Was Tried for the Murder of His Wife in Paris.

Paris, April 27.—Count Courmouler, who is well known in the highest Parisian society, after two days' trial for the murder of his wife on November 17th by shooting her three times as the Countess was leaving the house of a lawyer, M. Leroux, who was an admirer of the Countess before her marriage, was acquitted to-day, amidst the applause of those in court. The Count made a speech in which he thanked the jurors in the name of his three children. Nothing was brought out to show anything wrong between the Countess and the lawyer.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Quick Relief From Pain.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder. I tried many different remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsonson & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle, and was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this medicine to many of my friends, who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents."

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ALLEGED CONSPIRACY. Stockbroker Is Suing For Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.

Boston, Mass., April 25.—The Post says: "The stock market members of the firm of McPeak & Co., stockbrokers, late yesterday afternoon brought an action for conspiracy against Randolph Surbridge, a prominent Boston attorney, and Isaac Irwin, a mining operator of San Diego, Cal., who had received \$25,000. Behind this action is a story which, if true, means that about \$6,000,000 of the public's money has been swallowed up in a gold mine that did not 'pan out.' The Post further says that the mine is the Fortuna, 12,000 stockholders are said to have lost all they put in, and C. B. Boynton, a wealthy paper manufacturer of New York, is reported to have sunk \$50,000. The mining properties of the company have been known by four separate and distinct names, the Fortuna, the La Republica, the Fortuna-Republica, and the Consolidated Fortuna-Republica. The properties are located in Ensenada, Mexico, Lower California."

PRAIRIE FIRES. High Wind is Blowing and Many Cattle Ranches Are Threatened.

Valentine, Neb., April 27.—Word received from the southwestern part of the prairie fires are raging there, and that the buildings of one cattle range had been entirely wiped out, and that other ranches are threatened. Details are very meagre. The report says that the fire started about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A high wind from the south is prevailing. Hyannis, Neb., April 27.—Many of the able-bodied men have left town to fight a devastating prairie fire which is sweeping in this direction from McPherson county, driven by a fierce south wind. This town is protected by small ranchmen will suffer from loss of hay and possibly homes. With the huge wind prevailing back firing is dangerous and a heavy rain is the only thing that can stop the progress of the flames. No estimate of damage can yet be made.

RAILWAY CABINET. President Hayes, of Southern Pacific, Will Inaugurate Change in Management.

San Francisco, April 27.—It is stated in railway circles that President Hayes, of the Southern Pacific, is about to inaugurate a radical change in the management of the road. He will select a cabinet of advisors, to be composed of the heads of practically all the principal departments of the road, with the single exception of the law department.

STORM IN MANITOBA. Winnipeg, April 26.—Last night's wind storm did a wide path of destruction through the Rosser and Stony Mountain districts. Many barns were razed to the ground, several cattle were either disabled beyond recovery or killed, but fortunately no human life was lost.

Establishment and Successful Operation of such a refinery would require the employment of a large amount of capital, not only in the construction and equipment of the refinery, but also in the purchase, treatment, transportation and marketing of the product. The investment would be the danger of destructive competition from the American trust, whenever it chose to reopen its works to Canadian lead. It is therefore asked that the Dominion government should grant a bounty to be paid for a term of five years, at the rate of \$5 per ton upon pig lead, the product of ore smelted and refined in Canada. It is also submitted that the Transfer to Canada of the industry for working up as far as possible the stock of raw lead into manufactured forms, and the opening of an outlet through Canadian channels to the world's market for the whole of the product is a matter of importance to the Dominion at large, and that the production of silver and lead in British Columbia is capable of great expansion; that the employment to labor afforded will attract to the mining districts a large population, a population of consumers and of assistance where necessary should be given to any responsible company intending to build a railway, whether crossing the international boundary or not, subject in all cases to government control as to rates, and subject to such regulations as will afford protection to Canadian industries as to coal and coke supply, where such railways are designed to tap coal deposits upon which such Canadian industries are dependent for their fuel supply.

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The Mining Of Lead

Establishment of a Refinery in Canada Would Relieve Existing Distress.

Dominion Government Asked to Grant a Bounty and to Re-visit the Duties.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, April 26.—The mining of lead in British Columbia has grown into the most important industry. The production in 1900 amounted to 60,000 tons of silver lead ore, containing silver to the value of \$2,295,000, and about 30,000 tons of metallic lead of the value of \$2,900,577, or a total of \$4,985,676, and the total production for all years to date has been \$20,000,000. At the first of the present year it was estimated that an output of more than 100,000 tons of ore, containing 50,000 tons of lead, would be reached in 1901. An expectation which in consequence of events that have since occurred will be greatly disappointed. The bulk of all of this class of ores hitherto mined in British Columbia has been smelted in the United States, and the portion of it that has been smelted in Canada has also gone to the United States to be refined. At the beginning of 1901 the American Smelting & Refining Company, a trust which has absorbed nearly all the smelters and refineries in the United States, gave notice that it had withdrawn from the British Columbia market, and that until further notice it would make no contracts for the treatment of British Columbia ore. The capacity of the smelters in operation in British Columbia, and of the independent smelters in the United States, is Totally Inadequate to treat the normal output of the British Columbia mines, and many of them have in consequence closed down. Others have lessened their output. It is still possible to have bullion smelted in Canada refined in the United States, but the refining charge has been greatly increased, and there is no tendency observable toward increasing the smelting capacity in the districts now suffering. Nor is there likely to be while the danger of the imposition of excessive rates for refining continues. Representations have been made to the Dominion government that for the relief of the district at present existing, the surest and best remedy is the establishment, in some accessible situation within Canada, of a lead refinery. Inasmuch as the Establishment and Successful Operation of such a refinery would require the employment of a large amount of capital, not only in the construction and equipment of the refinery, but also in the purchase, treatment, transportation and marketing of the product, the investment would be the danger of destructive competition from the American trust, whenever it chose to reopen its works to Canadian lead. It is therefore asked that the Dominion government should grant a bounty to be paid for a term of five years, at the rate of \$5 per ton upon pig lead, the product of ore smelted and refined in Canada. It is also submitted that the Transfer to Canada of the industry for working up as far as possible the stock of raw lead into manufactured forms, and the opening of an outlet through Canadian channels to the world's market for the whole of the product is a matter of importance to the Dominion at large, and that the production of silver and lead in British Columbia is capable of great expansion; that the employment to labor afforded will attract to the mining districts a large population, a population of consumers and of assistance where necessary should be given to any responsible company intending to build a railway, whether crossing the international boundary or not, subject in all cases to government control as to rates, and subject to such regulations as will afford protection to Canadian industries as to coal and coke supply, where such railways are designed to tap coal deposits upon which such Canadian industries are dependent for their fuel supply.

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GATHERING IN THE BURGHERS

Lord Kitchener Sends an Account of the Taking of Additional Boers, Ammunition and Horses.

VANDEBURG'S LAAGER SURPRISED AND CAPTURED

Several of the Enemy Killed in the Fight—Four Members of Baden-Powell's Constabulary Die at Sea.

London, April 29.—Lord Kitchener reports to war office from Pretoria, under the date of April 25th, as follows: "Kitchener's fighting scouts, under Gen. Grenfell, have surprised and captured Vandenburg's laager at Kilp Dam, north of Pietersburg.

"Seven Boers were killed and 37 taken prisoners. Eight thousand rounds of ammunition and all the wagons, carts, oxen, horses and mules were captured. Our only casualty was one wounded.

"The other column reports three killed, fifty-eight taken prisoners, fifty-seven surrendered and one quick rifle captured."

Fight Near Wepener.
London, April 29.—Another dispatch from Kitchener, dated Pretoria, April 29th, says Gen. Bled has discovered at Rossenkamp, South African Republic government documents and a large number of bank notes.

Byng had a fight with the Boers on the Basutoland border, south of Wepener, and killed five.

Grenfell, in addition to the captures reported, got 28,500 rounds of small ammunition.

At Lydenburg 20 Boers have surrendered.

Blew Up the Railway.
Capetown, April 29.—A party of Boers blew up the railroad between Graspan and Belmont, Cape Colony, in three places on April 27th, with the intention of interrupting a train carrying Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The damage done was slight and was quickly repaired.

Preparing for Prisoners.
Hamilton, Bermuda, April 25.—There is a committee on ceremonies of the American exposition will go to Ottawa, on Thursday next to invite Lord Selkirk to the opening ceremonies of the Dedication Day, May 20th.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.
A dispatch from Amsterdam announces that Mr. Kruger will leave for the United States at the commencement of June. It is announced at Montreal that Sir John McDonald will soon extend his assistance in the matter of elementary education in the Dominion to rural schools.

The grain elevator owned by John J. Houchens, Chicago, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The buildings and contents will approximate \$200,000.

Heard, the confidential clerk of Mr. Wood, of Quebec, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The buildings and contents will approximate \$200,000.

A comparison with the importation of merchandise into Cuba from the United Kingdom for the same period shows an increase in favor of 1900 of 38.05 per cent. These percentages are not so large when they are considered in relation with the totals of importation. Figures are expected to continue to rise until the United Kingdom and Germany secure the proportionate shares of trade in Cuba that it is in proportion to their proportion in other countries.

INSANITY INCREASING.
Mental Disease in New York Growing Faster Than the Population.

New York, April 29.—In its annual reports to the state commission in lunacy the State Charities Aid Association dwells upon the rapidity with which insanity is increasing in the state, and urges steps to increase the need of taking some steps to check the increase.

EASTERN COMMENTS.
Montreal, April 29.—The Gazette this morning commenting on the outlook for the deficit of \$250,000 between the revenue and expenditures in British Columbia, says the five million of bonds it is proposed to issue to aid railway projects will need better backing than a statement if they are to bring relief.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.
Seattle, April 29.—Frank Olsen, cashier, and J. S. Strandgrom, bookkeeper, of the defunct Scandinavian American bank of New Whatcom, have been arrested on warrants charging them with receiving deposits after the failure of that institution. Olsen was arrested here and Strandgrom at Whatcom.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS,

Three Outlaws Arrive in the United States—A Protest.

New York, April 29.—The Herald says: "Italy is still making of the United States a dumping ground for her criminals and paupers. This fact has been forcibly called to the attention of the local authorities by the arrival at this port of three Italian brigands whose depredations made them a scourge to the province in which they were reared. These three outlaws, who encountered no obstacle to bar them from entering this country, are now in Kansas City, Mo., whither they went on some mysterious mission of crime. Warning has been sent by Police Commissioner Murphy to the Kansas City police, who now have the Italians under strict police surveillance.

"Commissioner Murphy learned that when the outlaws concluded to visit the United States they made terms with the local authorities of their province and were assured of immunity from arrest. Then they levied blackmail upon the merchants who were more than willing to contribute to 'emigration' fund. As a result the three arrived in New York appearing as well to do immigrants."

MORGAN'S LATEST.

Will Consolidate Some of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Companies.

London, April 29.—The first step in the direction of a consolidation of some of the bigger Trans-Atlantic shipping interests has been accomplished by the purchase by J. P. Morgan & Co. of one of the largest islands in the sound, and within a quarter of a mile of Warwickshire, for one year, with the option of relinquishing on a month's notice. Tuck's Island has also been inspected, but up to April 24th no definite settlement had been made in regard to it.

The army officials are very reticent, and nothing can be learned from them on the subject.

The blacksmiths of the town have been sounded as to their ability to construct several hundred yards of iron fence, very strong, close and high, with spike points, and as the plans, which one of two has been seen, said to be the plan of one of the islands, very little doubt is entertained as to the object in view by the government.

Deaths on the Montfort.
(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 29.—A private letter received here to-day from Cape Verde from one of the constabulary on board the Montfort, en route for South Africa, says that there were three deaths on board. The dead are given as Oliverman of Ottawa, Trooper E. L. Baton of Toronto, and Sergt.-Major Purdon, of G. squadron. Two were reported seriously ill, and the letter adds the name of Wilcox to the dead, making four deaths in all.

The department has got no information.

Remount Station.
Ottawa, April 29.—Messrs. Morrison and Gallier, waited on the Minister of Militia and argued the selection of a station of British Columbia for remounts for South African service. Kamloops will likely be chosen.

NEWS RECEIVED BEFORE HE LEFT OF LOSS OF TWENTY LIVES.

Port Townsend, Wn., April 29.—Jacob Bush, who has spent three years in Alaska, returned from Valdez on the steamer Senator to-day. Just before sailing from Valdez for Seattle, Mr. Bush says a courier arrived at Valdez from Sunrise City, stating that a snowslide had occurred at that place on April 2nd, in which twenty of the lives were lost and a number of houses buried beneath the snow and ice.

The courier left Sunrise City shortly after the slide had occurred, and could not give full particulars.

Mr. Bush says Valdez is crowded with idle men who are awaiting the commencement of work on the government trail to the interior. He reports that the hospital is full of sick men.

BURNED TO DEATH.
Retired Physician Lost His Life in a Forest Fire.

New York, April 29.—A forest fire which began west of the Wading River railway station on Long Island has developed into a serious danger. Dr. M. B. Baldwin, of Ward Cliffe, was caught in the path of the fire and it is supposed that he was suffocated by the smoke and lay unconscious until the fire reached him. When his body was found it was burned beyond recognition, but he was identified by a partly melted watch. Dr. Baldwin was a retired physician and well to do. He started from home to view the fire and, if possible, to aid in fighting it. It is believed he missed his way.

HARD FIGHT FOR PASSES.
Chinese on Hill Rolled Boulders on the Approaching Germans.

Berlin, April 29.—Dispatches from Peking show the Germans had a difficult task in carrying the passes leading into Shan Shi province. The only approaches were steep mountain tracks, and the Chinese held commanding positions from which they rolled huge rocks down mountain sides on the advancing Germans. Besides many old guns, 18 quick fliers were captured. The German losses were an officer and seven men killed, and four officers and 35 men wounded.

PREACHED EXTERMINATION.
Algiers, April 28.—It now appears that the revolt at Marguerite was provoked by Hadji Demasani, a Marabout, who had preached the extermination of foreigners. Many of the inhabitants owed their safety to simulated conversion to Islamism.

SIXTY ARABS, REBEL PRISONERS, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT HERE, BUT NO CHIEFS HAVE BEEN YET CAPTURED. The mayor of Marengo has appealed for troops, reporting that armed bands of Arabs are descending upon the town, but the government believes that they are only flying from the pursuit of the troops from Marguerite.

BUFFALO POSTMASTER DEAD.
Buffalo, N. Y., April 29.—Dr. Samuel G. Dorr, postmaster of Buffalo, died suddenly yesterday. Dr. Dorr was born in Danville in 1840. He had practised medicine in this city since 1875.

TABARET DE VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS GIVEN INSTANT RELIEF.—They're handy to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel stomach distress coming on—suffers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles. 35 cents. Sold by Dea & Hancock and Hall & Co.—92

The Cup Challenger

Lipton Says His American Friends Have a Big Job This Time

Designer Watson Inspected the Yacht and Expressed Approval of Her.

Glascow, April 27.—Shamrock II was unglazed early this morning and towed to Greenock, where her try-sails were bent and her compass was adjusted. She will start for Southampton in tow of the Etna this afternoon. Mr. Fire accompanying her. Designer Watson inspected the challenger and expressed approval of her.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of a conversation, said: "I am satisfied I have the best challenger ever built and I warn my American friends that they have a big job this time."

TRIAL RACES.

New York, April 27.—Three special trial races will be sailed between the cup defender Constitution and Independence, the dates of the matches being July 2nd, 4th, and 6th.

This announcement has just been made by a representative of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, and is the solution of the contest between the New York Yacht Club and Thomas Lawson. The races will take place off Newport.

A rule of the New York Yacht Club forbidding a non-member to sail in the races of that organization excluded Thomas Lawson's yacht from competing in the matches that were to decide the choice of a challenger to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. Mr. Lawson, on the other hand, refused to comply with the requirements of the New York Yacht Club and declined to get around the rule by sailing his boat in the New York Yacht Club trial races under the name of a member of that club.

The matter was settled by the offer of the Newport Yacht Racing Association to present a cup for a race between the rival vessels. The races are not under the New York Yacht Club, that club having taken no action whatever respecting the trial matches. Mr. Duncan, the manager of the Shamrock II, and Mr. Lawson, the owner of the Independence, have signified their willingness to race for the Newport Association cup.

Buried in Snowslide

Arrival From Valdez Tells of Another Disaster in the Far North.

News Was Received Before He Left of Loss of Twenty Lives.

Port Townsend, Wn., April 29.—Jacob Bush, who has spent three years in Alaska, returned from Valdez on the steamer Senator to-day. Just before sailing from Valdez for Seattle, Mr. Bush says a courier arrived at Valdez from Sunrise City, stating that a snowslide had occurred at that place on April 2nd, in which twenty of the lives were lost and a number of houses buried beneath the snow and ice.

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Mr. Bush says Valdez is crowded with idle men who are awaiting the commencement of work on the government trail to the interior. He reports that the hospital is full of sick men.

VICTORIA DAY.
(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, April 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced in the House to-day that the 24th of May would be made a permanent holiday, and therefore gave notice that he would move that Mr. Horsey's bill be placed on government orders.

Mr. Horsey's bill proposes to call May 24th Victoria Day.

JUDGE'S COMMENTS.
Could Not Understand How Jury Arrived at Verdict of Acquittal in Kidnapping Case.

Omaha, April 29.—The jury in the case of James Callahan, accused of kidnapping Edward Cudahy, Jr., tendered a verdict of acquittal.

Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning the jury reported. Judge Baker had evidently been expecting another verdict and was openly disappointed. He discharged the jury without the compliments of the court after informing them that it was impossible for him to understand how twelve intelligent men could have agreed upon such a verdict after listening to the testimony.

Two other counts still exist against Callahan, and he was at once re-arrested for these.

MEET THE CHANCELLOR.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Reply to the Miners.

London, April 29.—A representative delegation from the miners of the United Kingdom met Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor, at the Admiralty to-day and asked for the withdrawal of the export tax on coal.

The Chancellor, in replying, controverted the suggestion that the tax would injure the export coal trade. The tax, he said, would be paid by the foreigners, and therefore the coal owners could not pretend it was necessary to reduce the miners' wages on that account.

Many South Wales miners are enjoying a holiday to-day as a protest against the tax. Demonstrations took place at various points.

LEGAL NEWS.
Trial Before Mr. Justice Drake—Chambers List.

Before Mr. Justice Drake the Short vs. Morris trial is being conducted. This is an action brought by the plaintiff for alleged infringement of his patent for a machine for collecting ball cans used in the salmon canneries.

In Chambers this morning Mr. Justice Martin heard the following applications: *Thacker vs. Phigge*—Application to examine judgment of order made next to Bank of C. O. v. Wilson—Application to extend time. Extension granted for one month.

West v. Proctor—Application to consolidate actions and for appointment of a receiver. Order made costs in cause. *Crosby v. Ounningham*—Application to postpone trial. Trial to stand to a day to be fixed.

It is a noteworthy fact that the majority of the colored-billed belongs to what are called the educated classes, and that of these, taking the civilized nations through, no less than 4 per cent. have this defect.

Two Brave Firemen

Risked Their Lives to Save Two Women From Burning House.

The Crowd Cheered the Daring Fellows For Their Successful Efforts.

New York, April 29.—With splendid daring at risk of their lives, two firemen went into a burning house at No. 1,712 Amsterdam avenue and rescued two old women from what appeared to be almost certain death. The firemen were Matthew J. Cummings and John McClair, of hook and ladder No. 23. The women rescued were Mrs. Elizabeth Niver, 65, and her sister, Mrs. Eliza Moore, 86 years.

The fire was started by children on the top floor playing with matches. Firemen Cummings and McClair were told that the two women were in the building, and they made desperate efforts to reach the fifth floor by the regular stairway, but flames drove them back. They then turned up to the fifth floor of the next house and then over the fire escape to the front windows of No. 1,712. McClair waited outside, and Cummings went in on his hands and knees through the dense smoke. The crowd below watched for the firemen to reappear. At length McClair was seen to reach in and take something from Cummings. It was Mrs. Niver, who had been found unconscious in the kitchen. McClair hurried with her to the street, while Cummings crawled back into the flames. Just as the captain of the company was ordering other men up to the rescue, Cummings was seen to stagger to the window carrying Mrs. Moore. She was unconscious, and Cummings was not far from it.

The crowd cheered like mad when Cummings made his way down to the street. He soon went back with his comrades and fought the fire until Mrs. Moore was burned so severely that she had to be taken to a hospital; her condition is serious on account of her extreme age. Mrs. Niver was painfully scorched.

Humored Loss of Life.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 29.—A fire, which was caused by a probable loss of over \$200,000, is consuming the block on the north side of Carson street, between south 16th and south 17th streets. Rumors are current that employees and customers have been burning the place.

The blaze originated in the basement of the departmental store of George E. Loze & Bros. at Carson, and south side of the street and spread very rapidly through the entire block. The flames leaped across south 17th street and damaged the clothing store of E. & E. Erwin.

A dozen of buildings in the block adjoining the departmental store were reduced to ruins. On the south side of Carson street several buildings were soon ablaze. A panic ensued, and the number of families will be rendered homeless.

In Mass of Ruins.
Latrobe, Pa., April 28.—To-night the entire engine house and boiler of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Latrobe were reduced to ruins. The boiler was completely destroyed, and the engine was so badly damaged that it is being hauled to the shops for repairs.

REVELSTOCK.
The boat which left recently for Smith creek, in charge of Harry Howard, loaded with three to four tons of supplies for the Duquesne Mining company's camp near Smith creek, was wrecked at Priest Rapids and the cargo lost. Superintendent Bradley, who was on his way to the property when he learned of the mishap, returned with C. Hanson and Swan Carlson to order a fresh lot of supplies. They made the trip down the river on a raft, reaching the city on Wednesday. Mr. Bradley estimates the loss at \$1,000, but nothing daunted at his unpleasant experience, he is arranging for another boat to start with a load of supplies as soon as possible to replace what has been lost. Harry Howard and Gus Hedstrom had a very narrow escape from losing their lives. They were both on the boat and the river and were only rescued by ropes thrown to them by their companions. The party had no supplies left and made for the Smith Creek camp, which they reached in a state of utter exhaustion.

NELSON.
Dr. LaBau, the Monday performed a very successful operation by the aid of his X ray appliance. A couple of weeks ago the little daughter of George Robinson, of the Bodega, had a needle broken in her hand, the eye end penetrating the flesh a couple of inches. The child complained of soreness, but the parents were unable to assign a cause until they accidentally discovered the broken needle. Then the little one was taken to the surgery, the X ray applied and the cause of trouble immediately located. About a quarter of an inch of the steel, with a bit of thread attached, had been in the flesh for two weeks. This was promptly removed, to the great relief of the little sufferer.

DOCTORS HALL AND ROSE PERFORMED AN OPERATION ON HUGH FRALEIGH AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AS A RESULT OF WHICH IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PATIENT'S ARM WILL BE SAVED. Fraleigh was injured at the smelter on Sunday, his arm being terribly crushed about the elbow through the premature starting of a machine which he was engaged in repairing.

H. R. Bellamy, mining engineer, is daily expecting the arrival of two prominent New Zealand capitalists in Nelson. The gentlemen in question are at present in Vancouver. They are James and William Patterson, and their visit to this country is to enquire into the possibilities of dredging for gold in the rivers and creeks of the Columbia. There are already some half dozen dredges at work in the waters of this province, and wherever the proper machinery has been installed and the proper methods employed, the result has been satisfactory.

The movement to close the stores of Nelson one afternoon every week during the months of May, June, July and August has taken definite shape and it is probable that on next Thursday afternoon the first mid-week half-holiday of the season of 1901 will be enjoyed.

Thursday has been selected as meeting day of the majority of the business men, and although all the necessary signatures have not yet been obtained the prospects are that all will see the wisdom of the move and join with those who have already attached their signatures to the closing agreement.—Miner.

A quiet wedding took place on Thursday afternoon at St. Saviour's church, the contracting parties being Miss Gertrude Enid Maude Skinner, second daughter of the Hon. C. N. Skinner, of St. John, N. B., and a cousin of Mrs. R. W. Hannington of this city, and Robert H. Gordon, a rising young business man of Vancouver. The rector, Rev. H. S. Akhurst, officiated.

A mystery has arisen in connection with the whereabouts of W. J. McLeod, an insurance agent well known in Nelson. McLeod had lately made his headquarters in Rossland and was a guest at the Allan house there. Between February 25th and 28th he vanished and nothing has been heard from him since. It is feared some misadventure has befallen him. McLeod came to Nelson about a year ago and rustled for insurance here for several months. He was successful and after working the town went to Rossland, where he has been since located, coming to the city only occasionally. J. H. Brock, who was in Nelson a day or so ago, went on to Rossland to institute a search for the missing man. Mr. Brock is general agent for the Great West Insurance Company, of which McLeod was an agent. In the ordinary course of his business McLeod came and went frequently. His absence did not create any particular interest until a few days ago, when it was found that he had left most of his baggage and his private papers at the Allan house and had not been seen for several weeks. The proprietor remembered that McLeod had spoken of going to the Velvet mine to solicit business, and it is thought that the missing man may have attempted to reach the mine, but was lost and perished in the hills. It was remembered that McLeod had taken with him on his last trip a small valve. Mr. Brock stated in Rossland that he had one of the Great West Company's most trusted agents, and his honesty was above suspicion, and his accounts up to the time of his disappearance perfectly straight. The only one who came from Boissevain, Manitoba.—Miner.

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Some time ago, Miss Edith Hopkins, of Langley, went frequently to D. Hopkins, carpenter of the asylum, had a slight swelling on the bone of her leg, below the knee, which increased so that she came into town to have it examined by one of the medical men. Dr. Hopkins, a hospital. After two small operations, it was found necessary to amputate the leg above the knee, to save her life. The operation was successfully performed on the 17th inst. records the Columbian, by Dr. Hall, assisted by Dr. Farish. Miss Hopkins is now progressing favorably under the skillful treatment of Dr. Hall and the kind attention given by the nurses of the Woman's hospital.

James Maynard, mate of the Ramona, was buried yesterday. His death following closely on that of Purser Powers, makes the number of victims of the disaster five. The coroner's jury yesterday returned a lengthy verdict, and a necropsy examination into the immediate cause of the accident to the boiler and that only certified firemen be employed on steam-wheel steamers where an engineer cannot keep a full watch of the gauge, and that in such steamers means be adopted for posting the engineer on the state of the water in the boiler. Captain Seymour and Engineer Oliver are exonerated from blame and the crew of officers and passengers to the dead and wounded are publicly acknowledged.

The funeral of the late Joseph D. Maynard took place on Friday afternoon from D. Murray's undertaking parlors to the Odd Fellows cemetery at Sapperton. The service was conducted by Pastor I. G. Matthews, of Olivet Baptist church in Vancouver. The funeral was a sad ceremony, and numerous floral tributes were laid on the casket.

An accident occurred at Moody Square on Friday evening as the West End lacrosse team were at practice. One of the play Archie Burns collided with Bob Brencley, and fell heavily on the ground, breaking his collar bone.

YANCOUVER.
Since the Oriental Immigration Commission began its work, 183 witnesses have been examined, 23 alone giving testimony in this city. It is expected that nearly three weeks more will be occupied in receiving evidence in Vancouver and New Westminster, after which the interior will be visited, sessions probably being held at Revelstoke, Ashcroft, Rossland and Nelson. After that the commission will, in all likelihood, visit Spokane, Seattle and the Columbia river, looking into the salmon fishing and canning industry at the latter place. If it stands at the trip will be made to San Francisco to enable the commissioners to make an investigation into the conditions of the Chinese quarter in that city, and the regulations governing Oriental residents in Vancouver or other British Columbia to take a personal survey of the Fraser river fisheries. The evidence so far given before the commission has thrown very little new light upon Oriental labor in Vancouver or other conditions respecting Mongolians in the province. It has, however, brought out many interesting facts concerning various industries to light, and the evidence taken last week has tended to bring very prominently before everyone the effect of unrestricted American competition upon the British Columbia lumber and shingle industry. Some of the mill managers have also stated that there is a considerable shortage in white skilled labor, at good wages, and have intimated that very profitable employment awaits steady lads in the shingle mills. This week it is understood that counsel for the Trades and Labor Council will introduce a large amount of evidence, respecting several trades and industries, from the workers' standpoint. The Chinese Board of Trade is preparing a statement, setting forth the number of Chinese residents in the city, the value of real estate and personal property held by them, the amount of trade, etc., promoted by Chinese, etc. Mr. Cassidy, for the Japanese and the salmon-canning industry, has also set to submit his evidence.—News Advertiser.

The building of the addition to Mount Pleasant Methodist church will commence in about two weeks. The building fund has reached the \$10,000 mark. During the building of the church the Methodist congregation will be located in a large tent which will be located at the corner of Tenth avenue and Quebec street or at the corner of Westwater and Tenth avenues. The new church, it is expected, will be ready to occupy by the middle of July.

Provincial News

KAMLOOPS.

Messrs. Anderson and Elliott, Dominion agricultural lecturers, addressed most interestingly last week the members of the local Farmers' Institute.

The city council and board of trade will send members to a joint committee meeting with the duty of ascertaining what local inducements can be offered for a fifty-barrel flour mill.

SIRDAR.
James Powers, a young man of about 25 years, unmarried, was drowned in Kootenay river, near Sirdar, on Wednesday night about 8 o'clock. He and a companion named Johnson were out for a jaunt in a canoe, which in some manner unexplained upset. They both clung to the canoe, but before assistance could arrive Powers went down and Johnson merchants who were more than willing to contribute to 'emigration' fund. As a result the three arrived in New York appearing as well to do immigrants."

GRAND FORKS.
E. Spraggett who cleared the North Fork of obstructions recently, is making a big drive of logs from the vicinity of Lynch creek and expects to land the major portion of them safely at his mills. In previous years nearly half the logs started on such a drive would have been hung up on jams before reaching the forks, but it is believed that they can be hauled down the year clear of the above Lynch creek to the smelter lake. The big drive is now in full swing and thousands of feet of logs are reported passing Banook City daily. A large number of men are employed in the drive, and the law will be kept busy most of the summer. Mr. Spraggett having the contract for cutting the lumber to be used in the enlargement of the Granby smelter.

NANAIMO.
David Hardy's residence was the scene of a wedding on Wednesday evening, when his son, James Hardy, and Miss Maude Jones were made man and wife by the Rev. M. Van Sickle, pastor of the Baptist church, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Miss Ruth Jones supported the bride, and William Hardy acted as best man. Samuel J. Jones gave the bride away.

All the telephone instruments used by the New Vancouver Coal Company are under the control of the Nanaimo Telephone Company, the change having taken place last week, when a new switchboard and new cables were put in to meet the requirements of the new company. William Little, of Victoria, and Miss Kate MacGill, of this city, were married at St. Alban's church on Saturday afternoon by Rev. David Dunlop. The bride was attended by Miss M. MacGill, and the groom by Mr. J. H. Jones. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with lace and orange blossoms.

REVELSTOCK.
The boat which left recently for Smith creek, in charge of Harry Howard, loaded with three to four tons of supplies for the Duquesne Mining company's camp near Smith creek, was wrecked at Priest Rapids and the cargo lost. Superintendent Bradley, who was on his way to the property when he learned of the mishap, returned with C. Hanson and Swan Carlson to order a fresh lot of supplies. They made the trip down the river on a raft, reaching the city on Wednesday. Mr. Bradley estimates the loss at \$1,000, but nothing daunted at his unpleasant experience, he is arranging for another boat to start with a load of supplies as soon as possible to replace what has been lost. Harry Howard and Gus Hedstrom had a very narrow escape from losing their lives. They were both on the boat and the river and were only rescued by ropes thrown to them by their companions. The party had no supplies left and made for the Smith Creek camp, which they reached in a state of utter exhaustion.

BASEBALL.
TROUBLE IN VANCOUVER.

The Westminster and Vancouver baseball teams are disputing over which team will play Arsen this season. Westminster claims that they obtained him a situation in the Royal City, and that after having got the position he went to Vancouver. The other team boys got him a position in the Terminal City on the condition that he would play for them. The Westminster boys state that there was a distinct understanding on the league meeting that a man who acted in that manner should not be allowed to play with any team in the league. Sid Malcolmson, secretary of the Westminster Baseball Club, said: "My covens play Arsen then they can count us out of the business."

THE VISITOR WON.
The Tacoma professionals had little difficulty in vanquishing the Victoria baseball team at the Oak Bay grounds on Saturday afternoon. This is by no means to be interpreted a reflection on the playing ability of the local aggregation. Their splendid record is sufficient to refute an insinuation of this sort. It should be remembered that the visiting players are men who follow baseball as an avocation, a means of earning their livelihood, and they could not afford to make many errors, or their positions would be forfeited. The score was 16 to 3, the Tacoma securing four runs in the first inning.

The field work of the local men indicated that they had hardly enough practice to show up to the best advantage. They also missed Mr. Connel, who was unable to play through the legache of a cold. Barnswell covered themselves with glory for the home line, the battery acquitting themselves most creditably, while Schwenger, the local pitcher, pitched well. The three runs by Victoria were scored in the eighth inning. There was a large attendance, and the interest manifested indicated that baseball had taken quite a hold here again. The score by innings was as follows:

Tacoma . . . 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 To. R. H. E.
Victoria . . . 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 6

Two-base hits, Schwengers, Barnswell, Theisman, Lynch; three-base hits, Zeatross, McCarty, Lynch; bases on balls, by St. Vrain, 4; by Home, 2; by pitched ball, by St. Vrain, 3; stolen bases, Schwengers, 2. Umpire, Geo. Smith. Time of game, 1:45.

Sporting News

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Sport

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

As was suspected would be the case, the Colonist thinks the railway policy of the government is all right. It cannot understand how can it be expected to understand what objection there can be to a bill which aims at retaining in the hands of the government the power to protect and safeguard the interests of the public in the matter of freight and passenger rates, to secure to the people an adequate return for the money they put into any enterprise, to allow concessions to the growing desire of the taxpayers to acquire and operate the railways at any time they may see fit, to prevent construction companies from coming in and waxing fat upon the wealth of the country and leaving us with debt-burdened roads upon our hands—this is the mystery which is troubling the mind of our independent contemporary. Probably it reasons that with all the energies of a "business government" and of a leader of the opposition who "means business" all the time directed towards the attainment of a certain object there is no possibility of the interests of the people being placed in jeopardy. But the history of the world proves that the rabble always has been unreasonable. It has assassinated rulers and even cut off the heads of kings according to law. All things considered, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that the unthinking rise up in condemnation and have the audacity to look below the surface for the hidden machinery which is "working" the government of the province of British Columbia. Of what avail columns of regulations and safeguards if the lines are never built, or in case of their being built, the forces that animate the government directing the operation and application of such regulations and safeguards?

The Colonist asks in a tone which implies injury and persecution why it is that the proposed line from the Coast to Kootenay is the only one to which attention has been directed and the policy of the government thereat criticized. Probably because it is the railway for which the greatest urgency exists; probably again because there is no doubt as to the company to which the subsidy for the extension of the E. & N. must go; probably because the action of the government will settle for all time as to whether we shall have competition in transportation in Southern British Columbia, or whether this section of illimitable wealth shall forever be compelled to pay tribute to one company. We admit that it may be possible by regulations and safeguards under the control of a government fully determined to do its duty to ameliorate to a certain extent the inevitable evils of monopoly. But that is a matter that requires proof. None that has been convincing has yet been furnished on this continent. Great corporations have a most inconvenient habit, with the assistance of the courts, of shirking their obligations. It was thought by Parliament and people at one time that the lands granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the Northwest would be subject to taxation at the expiration of twenty years from the execution of the contract or the completion of the road. The company takes a different view, and no matter what Parliament thinks or people think, the letter of the law will prevail. The company holds that its lands shall not be subjected to taxation until they are patented, and as they are never patented until they are sold, it follows that if the views of the corporation prevail its landed property will be free from taxation forever, although it increases in value year by year in consequence of the improvements made through the taxes imposed on adjoining property.

The Colonist says the chief and practically only objection to the measure is that it gives to the government the authority to carry out the provisions of the bill upon its own responsibility. "It seems rather late in the day to take exception to a principle which lies at the very root of responsible government. The administration of the policy underlying all acts of Parliament is, and always has been, the prerogative of the Crown under constitutional rule." But we submit that it is not usual for governments to vary or modify the terms of Acts of Parliament at will without consulting the authority from which governments derive their powers—the Legislature. If such a procedure be regular, why waste days and weeks discussing the provisions of bills? The next development will probably be the confinement of the prerogative of the House to the duty of voting supply. It is quite evident that there is an autocrat at the helm.

It makes not the least difference to the Times whether the C. P. R. or Mackenzie & Mann or any other reliable corporation build and operate the railway from the Coast to Kootenay. We simply desire to see the work carried out in such a manner as will confer the greatest amount of benefit upon the Coast and the interior districts interested. But we protest that those who raise the cry of patriotism in this connection pay no great compliment to the intelligence of the people. Railway corporations follow no flag except for the purpose of deluding. The C. P. R. has connections of the greatest value with the lines of the United States. It crosses the border and operates on the American side of the line when it considers it in its interests to do so. A great part of its stock is probably held by Americans. The intelligence that guides its affairs is American. The foregoing is true of the Grand Trunk Railway also, except that its stock is nearly

all owned in Great Britain. The government of Manitoba has entered into an arrangement with Mackenzie & Mann, who are backed by Jim Hill, whereby it is hoped to free the province from the railway monopoly under which it has chafed ever since it had an existence. Our sister province questioned neither the political affiliations nor the source of wealth of the men whom she called to her assistance. We cannot afford to do so either. The V. V. & E. people, with their connection with the Grand Trunk and the Great Northern, would be just as patriotic and careful of the interests of Canada as the C. P. R. Therefore we hold that it is not necessary for the government to concern itself greatly about the welfare of any corporation. Let the Legislators attend to the interests of the people. When they have done that it will be found that some crumbs have been left for the patriots who guard the interests of railway and other corporations. If the V. V. & E. had its deputations outside of the House, we have had plenty of evidence as far as the session has proceeded that there are servants of other railway corporations inside of it. And the end is not yet.

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

It is understood that the government is prepared to make some concessions to public opinion on the question of its railway policy. We believe it to be the general desire to avoid further political turmoil and to have the business of the country speedily and efficiently transacted. The universal opinion is that the railways from the Coast to Kootenay, to the north end of the Island and from Kildonan to Hazelton should be built as speedily as possible and on the best possible terms for the people. There is no reasonable doubt about the fact that for the lack of these highways we are all suffering. On the coast we are losing business both from the north and from the interior which should come here instead of going to the American side and to Eastern Canada. In the Interior they are suffering because adequate transportation facilities are not afforded for the development of their properties. The desire of the hearts of all is that as speedily an end as possible should be put to this state of affairs. The man on the street has unhesitatingly expressed his opinion that the government has made the terms it proposed to impose upon companies asking for charters impossible of acceptance for a purpose and has reserved to itself the right, irrespective of the views of the Legislature, to modify and vary those terms at will in order that it may enter into a contract with a company which is said to be high in its favor. It is needless to say that it is necessary some proof should be given that these things are not so. The terms should be made such as will not strangle railway building in British Columbia for an indefinite number of years. It would be unreasonable to say that a contract shall be entered into with the V. V. & E. company and no other, but the government cannot afford to ignore the general demand for a competitive line. Any arrangement that is made must be subject to the approval of the Legislature. Let wise and reasonable courses prevail and the deadlock be brought to an end.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT.

Verily the game of politics in British Columbia is a most exciting pastime. No man knows what a day may bring forth. Political opponents who yesterday were snarling across the floor of the House at each other like two catamounts to-day may be mingling their most sweet voices together in perfect harmony.

Appropos of the above, has the significance of the revelations of the past few days been fully grasped? By the people, the dull, gullible people, comprehend the meaning of the perfect union which has been so apparent in the warblings of the leader of the opposition and the honorable member for South Victoria? Mr. Eberts was wont to fly into a rage almost every time Mr. Martin opened his mouth in the House. To judge by the proceedings during this session, no one would suppose that either of these honorable gentlemen thinks the other capable of straying even a little bit from the path of political rectitude. The denunciations of the member for Vancouver have all been reserved for Mr. Turner, who is understood to be about to pass to his reward in a political sense, and for Mr. Prentice, who was evidently selected as the next man whose services the country could conveniently dispense with, perhaps to make room for the elect of the opposition. It was at one time contemplated to offer up Mr. McBride as a sacrifice to the political ambitions of the opposition leader and one of his faithful allies, but for reasons that have not been made clear the original programme was amended and it was decided that the member for East Lillooet should be forth. Upon the devoted heads of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education all the jibes and sneers and sarcasms and denunciations which the opposition leader has so thoroughly at command have been heaped, with an occasional shot at Mr. McPhillips by way of diversion. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works has received credit on all sides for the efficiency with which his department has been administered. He has been entirely immune from criticism, while against the appointed head of the Premier not a shaft has been launched. With the two incompetents

in this incomparable cabinet laid aside and their places filled by men of ability from the ranks of the opposition we should have had a business government indeed, and British Columbia would have gone bounding along the road to prosperity. Such a combination of brains and capital would have compelled the support of the people and the objections of recalcitrant members of the House could have been calmly ignored.

It is even said that the rampant one from North Nanaimo, he who has long carried a knife in his boots for the purpose of dissecting capitalists and fighting in the cause of the sons of toil, was prepared to cast aside his principles for a time or something else and bow down before the golden calf.

But the denouement came too soon, for the game is off. The plans were wild and skilfully laid, but all that is left of them is an illustration of the fact once more that the "best laid plans of mice and men" are sometimes not allowed to mature. There is no doubt about the fact that the government thought it could afford to trust aside the counsels of a certain portion of its followers because it had assurances of support from a section of the opposition. It has had a flood of light thrown upon the path it had mapped out and some pitfalls have apparently appeared. The consequence is that a truce has been declared and negotiations are now proceeding which may result in the compromise of the opposition being told that services are not required. The breach in the government ranks may be healed; but how about the case of the opposition?

Cannot close without complimenting the designer of the plan of campaign upon the brilliancy of his conception and the comprehensiveness of his vision. In all great crises unforeseen contingencies arise which it is impossible for fallible humanity to provide for. In this instance the arrangement of the pieces upon the board was perfect. If they had been inanimate instead of sentient the game would not have been completely spoiled.

INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

The receipts of the treasury of British Columbia show a satisfactory increase from year to year, but it will be noted that the expenditures contrive to maintain a lap or two of a lead. We are not disposed to cavil about this regularly recurring feature of our budgets, for the difficulties which a Finance Minister has to contend with are apparent. The province is of great extent and the population scant, it has been constructed on lines that are stern, rugged and wild, all public works must be carried out under conditions the reverse of favorable, our people are compelled to wrestle with works of nature of a most formidable character, the cost of living is high, and it is necessary that wages shall be maintained on a scale corresponding in certain respects with all these. So the expenditures must be large, and they must continue to increase. All that can fairly be asked is that judgment and discrimination shall be exercised in the outlay and that as little expenditure as possible shall be authorized which does not promise adequate return.

Victorians know that the grant to the agricultural exhibition to be held here the coming autumn is a most commendable one, and that it will assist most materially in making a success of an enterprise which will be of great benefit to an industry which in British Columbia needs to be fostered and encouraged. The market for farm produce in certain lines is one that will never be glutted in this province. The population which it devotes its attention to other pursuits is increasing more rapidly than that which follows the honorable and independent occupation of tilling the soil and raising flocks and herds. Yet there is no reason why we should not produce within our borders sufficient food to supply our own wants. Therefore we hope the government will continue to extend assistance to agriculture and that its experiments in clearing land will result in the establishment of more economical methods than have hitherto been in vogue. There will be but one opinion also as to the necessity of carrying out some improvements around the Parliament Buildings. There has, we confess, been a great change made there in comparison with the scene of desolation which a former government seemed disposed to continue forever, probably as a mark of its displeasure at the erection of the buildings at all. We hope in the march of improvement's slight will not be lost of the necessity for new sidewalks around the grounds. It is commendable to cater to the cravings of the esthetic part of human nature with things beautiful to look upon, but they cannot be thoroughly enjoyed while the anatomy is poised upon round pebbles almost as uncertain in their disposition as roller skates. It is only fair to assume that as we in Victoria feel in regard to the grants for the purposes which we have noted, the members for the other districts feel with respect to what has been allotted to their constituents. A fellow feeling should disarm captious criticism. What is left of the opposition will doubtless supply all that is necessary of the legitimate variety.

The proposed increase in the sessional indemnity might well have been left until there was a nearer approach to a balance between revenue and expenditure. If the government had been in better shape to submit its measures at the beginning of the session all the business might have been transacted and the members by this time at their homes attending

to their ordinary duties with a trifle in their pockets for contingencies. With common sense discussion and less "rhetoric" all round there should be no excuse at all for an increase in the pay of the members. It is just a trifle on the extravagant side to pay thirty-eight men eight hundred dollars apiece to pass laws for the government of one hundred and fifty thousand people, with a large proportion of us constituting the majority. Government comes high in British Columbia, higher even than the cost of living. The proposed increase in the "sinecure" was said to be for educational purposes. Apparently our statements were to be our teachers. The people are learning the lesson all right, and it will probably be found that they have not forgotten it on examination day.

THE SITUATION.

Judging by the number of applications before Parliament for permission to build railways in British Columbia, transportation companies have at last arrived at the truth in regard to the wealth and possibilities of this province. Several charters will surely be granted railways to come in from the south at the present session. Whatever the case may be in Victoria, the C. P. R. has lost its grip to a great extent at Ottawa, and the cry of patriotism seems no longer to be of avail as a monopoly-preserving slogan as far as British Columbia is concerned. The application of the Crow's Nest Southern Company was granted upon terms which the promoters were perfectly willing to agree to all the time. The intention of the Canadian Pacific people and their servants at Ottawa was to prevent the line being constructed at all, but they were defeated, and for the great benefit of the province generally the road will be built. It is said to be likely that a charter will be granted to the Kettle River Railway Company this session also and that the Kereinos Railway Bill has already been passed. The proposed route of this last-named road is from a point on the International boundary, where the Similkameen river crosses the frontier, easterly through the Kereinos valley to Penticton, with one branch to Camp Hedley and the Nikel Plate mine and another through the Similkameen valley to Princeton. So that whatever the action of the British Columbia Legislature may be, it is evident that there will be plenty of railway building done in that country before long, and that the development be strangled in the first stages of its progress in any way it will proceed in the direction from which the coast cities will practically be excluded from all participation. No time should be lost in construction of the Coast-Kootenay line if we are to share in the prosperity which is certain to result from mining development and construction works which are on the tapis in the interior.

It is understood that the government has in a measure descended from the high ground which it at one time trod upon in regard to its railway and is now content to walk and consult with common people. Well, we have our doubts. Watch and see if it does not attempt to fool Harry and his followers with a dummy, which when stripped and exposed to view will reveal our old familiar friend the C. P. R. It will prove a competitor which will give no competition, and it is competition the people of the coast cities and of the interior desire. Vancouver does not want to remain for any considerable time what is known as a one-railway town. It desires to expand, and there is never any great expansion without competition. The same is true of Victoria. There is no use in mincing matters. We all want another transcontinental line, and the only company that can give it to us is the Great Northern. It has through connections and running arrangements with the Grand Trunk. The C. P. R. has the sympathies of the government. There is no denying that. It has been perfectly apparent all through the session. We do not believe a single member of the government will deny it. So it is the people and the Great Northern against the government and the C. P. R. Ninety per cent of the electors interested demand that the Great Northern and competition if they can be obtained on reasonable terms at all. The government will offer the C. P. R. and a control of rates purporting to be effective. The government and the C. P. R. have control of the House. It is evident that if the cause of the people shall triumph it will be by a miracle.

CHARGES AGAINST PATRICK.

New York, April 25.—The indictment against Albert T. Patrick for murder in the first degree was handed up to-day. Patrick is charged with the murder of William March Rice. There are ten counts in the indictment. Patrick is charged directly with them, Charles F. Jones, the valet, being ignored altogether. The document covers thirteen pages of typewritten matter, and it is said that no more voluminous document ever went out of the district attorney's office out of the court of general sessions. The first count charges Patrick with administering chloroform to Rice, making him deathly sick and causing death. The other counts substitute mercury for chloroform and refer to an unknown person, and to all combined as the cause of death. Patrick is indicted also on a charge of forging four checks. On the Patrick bill, executed June 24th, 1900, all three men, Short, Patrick and Meyers, are charged with forgery in the first degree.

Estimates Submitted

The Revenue and Receipts For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th.

Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollar to Be Devoted to Public Works.

The estimate of revenue and receipts for the financial year ending June 30th were laid on the table yesterday by Hon. Mr. Turner, the Minister of Finance. The budget speech will be delivered on Monday.

The receipts are set out as follows:

Table listing various revenue sources such as Dominion of Canada, annual payment of interest at 5 per cent, Dominion of Canada, annual payment of grant per capita, etc.

The expenditure is sub-divided as follows:

Table listing various expenditure categories such as Public debt, Civil government (salaries), Postage and express, etc.

The estimate for public work is as follows:

Table listing various public works categories such as Works and Buildings, Repairs to Government Buildings, Provincial home, Kamloops (general repairs), etc.

Government House, Victoria.

Table listing various government house categories such as Repairs, Furniture, Fuel and light, Water, etc.

Table listing Roads, Streets, Bridges and Wharves, Road Superintendents, including travelling expenses, etc.

Table listing Esquimalt District, General repairs, Improvement Esquimalt road, etc.

Table listing Alberni District, General repairs, McGow lake outlet, Granite creek trail, etc.

Table listing North Victoria District, South Victoria District, North Nanaimo District, etc.

Table listing West Kootenay District (Richmond Riding), West Kootenay District (Dewdney Riding), West Kootenay District (Chilliwack Riding), etc.

Table listing Goldstream, Revelstoke Division, Smith creek, Revelstoke Division, etc.

Table listing Advertising, Stationery, Postage and express, etc.

Table listing Board of Health, Board of Education, Provincial Board of Health, etc.

Table listing Board of Examiners, Board of Health, Board of Education, etc.

Table listing G. Cowan, 12 months to 30th June, 1902, at \$20, etc.

Table listing Agent-General's Office, London, Salary of Agent-General, including clerical assistance and rent of office, etc.

Table listing Clerk of the House, to 30th June, 1901 (additional to \$600 voted), etc.

Table listing Expenses—elections, to 30th June, 1901 (additional to \$1,000 voted), etc.

Table listing Hospitals and Charities, Assistance toward building hospitals (additional to \$5,000 voted), etc.

Table listing Repairs to government buildings, Victoria (additional to \$1,200 voted), etc.

Table listing North Victoria District, South Victoria District, Esquimalt District, etc.

Table listing West Kootenay District, Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay District, etc.

Table listing Postage and expressage (additional to \$5,000 voted), etc.

Table listing Destruction of wolves, panthers and coyotes, etc.

Table listing Board of Health (additional to \$8,000 voted), etc.

Provincial Parliament

Champerly Bill Suffers Severe Changes in Committee of the Whole House.

Leader of the Opposition Opposes Changes to Medical Act Suggested by Societies.

Victoria, April 25th.—The Champerly Bill suffered emasculation in committee this afternoon, its members responsible for the amendment of it being Mr. Kidd. It is possible, however, that the new sections nullify its effect will be struck out in subsequent stages. At the evening session the Medical Bill as amended by the Societies was discussed, the debate finally being adjourned.

Prayers were read by Rev. W. H. B. Macdougall, B. A.

Mr. Neil drew attention to an error in the votes and proceedings of yesterday in which he was represented as voting against an amendment to reduce the tax. This was incorrect, and as it had been the third time in this session in which his vote has been erroneously recorded it might give rise to a suspicion that Speaker, who was responsible for the accuracy of otherwise of these records, was not as impartial as his high office demanded.

Mr. Stables corroborated Mr. Neil's statement, and said he had drawn attention to the error at the time the vote was taken. The Speaker said the error was unintentional.

Hon. Mr. McBride introduced a resolution respecting St. Paul's church, New Westminster. It was read a first time.

Monday next and following days will be closed in the session, there may be two distinct sittings on each day, one from two p. m. until six p. m., and the other from eight p. m. until adjournment. This was carried.

Mr. Holmecken's motion declaring a competition in railways stood over, by request.

The Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act and the Trustees and Executors Act Amendment Bill received their third readings.

The Infants Protection Bill was reported.

The Legal Profession Bill was taken up in committee. Mr. Monaghan, in chair, Mr. Holmecken characterized proposed legislation as dangerous, making the lawyers into litigants instead of counsel. If the lawyer was to become litigant he should be made personally responsible for all costs in the event of adverse decision. By the change agreement the lawyer not only went for his costs, but he divined up the plaintiff's costs, and would detract from the honor of the profession. Even amendments sought to be introduced the Attorney-General could not alter the principles of the bill.

Mr. McPhillips also strongly opposed the measure, holding that it was against the interests of the province although against the interest of the lawyers, would also be fruitful of divorce settlements. Mr. Oliver held that the bill did materially alter the procedure followed at present. He held also that court procedure at the present time many people were debared from the courts because of the expense. He referred to the browbeating and bullying of the masses by lawyers, whose ideas of honor and dignity seemed to be rather pedantic and which was not rebuked by the courts. He agreed with Mr. Neil who had taken point of order that the speech of Mr. McPhillips was not on the amount before the House, and was not in order. It was this repetition by some members and the consequent weariness of the House that accounted for the curbing of the measure. Mr. McPhillips was sorry the gentleman in attempting to reflect on the late John Tessey.

Mr. Oliver took a point of order. He was not going to be made a liar of in the House, Mr. McPhillips thereupon made his remarks. Mr. McPhillips offered a long amendment to the bill, as given notice of orders, which was defeated. Mr. Kidd moved an amendment regarding the remuneration exacted by the lawyer should not exceed the scale force in the law as it stands at present. In support of his amendment Mr. Kidd would work disastrously to the poor. Personally, he regarded law as he regarded war, as a process of waste. He said in estates going to lawyers instead to the heirs. Instead of discouraging it would increase the bullying of the masses. Mr. Hunter supported the amendment. He believed a lawyer entitled to a part of a property, but not to all of it. A vote being taken the amendment was carried. The carrying of the amendment killed the bill. (Loud laughter.) The decision was ratified, however, though a motion that the committee be dissolved was defeated. Hon. Mr. Eberts offered an amendment to the bill providing that any costs entered into between a lawyer and

AWAY WITH CATARRHI Its Loathsome, It's Distasteful, Instant Relief and Permanent Cure Secured by the Use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh, and many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave instant relief, and in an incredibly short time I was absolutely cured. —James Headley, Dundee, N. Y. S. 4 by Deas & Hiscocks and Ball & Co.—

Provincial Parliament

Champerly Bill Suffers Severely in Committee of the Whole House.

Leader of the Opposition Opposes Changes to Medical Act Suggested by Societies.

Victoria, April 28th. The Champerly Bill suffered emasculation in committee this afternoon, the member responsible for the amendment of it being Mr. Kidd. It is possible, however, that the new sections nullifying its effect will be struck out in subsequent sittings.

At the evening session the Medical Bill as amended by the Societies was discussed, the debate finally being adjourned.

Afternoon Proceeding. Prayers were read by Rev. W. H. Barrough, B. A.

Mr. Neil drew attention to an error in the votes and proceedings of yesterday, in which he was represented as voting against an amendment to reduce the poll tax. This was incorrect, and as it had been the third time this session in which his vote has been erroneously recorded, it might give rise to a suspicion that the Speaker, who was responsible for the accuracy or otherwise of these records, was not as impartial as his high office demanded.

Mr. Stables corroborated Mr. Neil's statement, and said he had drawn attention to the error at the time the vote was taken.

The Speaker said the error was unintentional.

First Reading. Hon. Mr. McBride introduced a bill respecting St. Paul's church, New Westminster. It was read a first time.

Two Sittings Daily. Hon. Mr. Turner moved: "That on Monday next and following days, to the close of the session, there may be two distinct sittings on each day, one from two p. m. until six p. m., and the other from eight p. m. until adjournment." This was carried.

Stood Over. Mr. Helmecken's motion declaring for competition in railways stood over, by request.

Third Reading. The Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act and the Trustees and Executors Act Amendment Bill received their third readings.

Report. The Infants Protection Bill was reported.

Champerly. The Legal Professions Bill was taken up in committee with Mr. Mounce in the chair. Mr. Helmecken characterized the proposed legislation as dangerous, making the lawyers into litigants instead of counsel. If the lawyer was to become a litigant he should be made personally responsible for all costs in the event of an adverse decision. By the champerly agreement the lawyer not only went in for his costs, but he divided up the sum at issue. It converted the lawyer into a speculator, and he was to be paid for the honor of the profession. Even the amendments sought to be introduced by the Attorney-General could not alter the vicious principles of the bill.

Mr. Helmecken also strongly opposed the measure, holding that it was against the interests of the province although not against the interest of the lawyers. It would also be fruitful of divorce proceedings.

Mr. Oliver held that the bill did not materially alter the procedure followed at present. He held also that court procedure at the present time many people were debarred from the courts because of the expense of a trial. He referred to the browbeating and bullying of witnesses by lawyers, whose ideas of honor and dignity seemed to be rather peculiar. He was not rebuked by the court. He agreed with Mr. Neil who had taken a point of order that the speech of Mr. McPhillips was not on the amendment before the House, and was not in order.

In this repetition by some members of the House that it was against the interests of the province while the bill was being discussed, Mr. McPhillips was sorry the gentleman attempting to reflect on the bench had made a statement so far from the truth.

Mr. Oliver took a point of order. He was not going to be made a liar of in the House, Mr. McPhillips thereupon modified his remarks, and reported complete without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Eberts also approved of the bill, which carried, Messrs. McPhillips and Garden voting nay. The bill was reported complete without amendment.

Mr. Martin called for a second vote. He didn't believe the count to be correct. He was carrying of the amendment really against the bill, (loud laughter).

The decision was ratified, however, although a motion that the committee then be dissolved was defeated.

Mr. Eberts offered an amendment to the bill providing that any contract entered into between a lawyer and his client might be submitted to a judge within three months after it was drawn to be modified or abrogated as the judge directed. This amendment carried.

The Attorney-General also introduced an amendment which would not allow the solicitor to contract himself out of obligation by the agreement. This also carried.

Mr. Curtis offered an amendment to enable a client to recover costs paid to a solicitor when a judge decided that the action should not have been brought. The mover explained that "this would protect the public against blackmailing lawyers. The amendment carried."

This passion for amendments seemed to infect the members, and Mr. McPhillips offered one that all contracts should be void.

Mr. Martin complained that all these amendments were bogus, being intended, not to formulate the working of the bill, but to defeat it. This was guerilla warfare.

This imputation Mr. Kidd resented. His amendment did not nullify the bill, but simply limited the charge of the lawyer.

Mr. Helmecken scored the leader of the opposition for "petting," because he had been beaten on a division when they were acting in the interests of the people, and protecting them against injustice.

They were perfectly justified in such a course.

Hon. Mr. Eberts condemned Mr. McPhillips's amendment. Why didn't he file his agreements for lump sums for costs?

Mr. McPhillips—I never knew of such a contract.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—But the hon. gentleman is not the only practitioner in British Columbia. There are 250 of them.

Mr. Curtis—Get help the country! Mr. McPhillips's amendment was lost. A final amendment that the act should not apply to any litigation was inserted, and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

Shops Regulation. The Shops Regulation Act Amendment act came up for its second reading. The bill was intended to make the general act apply to Vancouver.

Mr. Curtis thought the proper way was to amend the charter of the city of Vancouver to lay it open to the operation of the general law.

The bill passed its second reading.

Medical Act. Mr. Helmecken moved the second reading of the Medical Act Amendment bill, which embodies the principles sought to be engrafted in the bill by the Federated Societies, the following being the principal provision:

"The council shall admit upon the register any person who has actually practiced medicine for three years previous to the date of his application to be placed thereon, and who is of good conduct and repute, who shall produce from any College or School of Medicine within Great Britain, Ireland, any of His Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies, or any Province of Canada, a diploma of qualification, and also a certificate from the proper authority that the possession of such diploma entitles the holder thereof to practice medicine and surgery in the colony, province, dependency or kingdom in which such school or college is situate, and who shall satisfy the council, by affidavit in the form set out in the schedule hereto, that he or she has practiced the profession of medicine and surgery for at least two years after obtaining such diploma."

In offering this bill Mr. Helmecken pointed out that only practitioners of three years' practice and from British countries could take advantage of the act. The candidates for admission were not required to pass the preliminary examination necessary in the legal profession, where acquaintance with British Columbia statutes was necessary.

He admitted that this was a departure from the practice obtaining in other provinces. Still, it was the only remedial course to those who sought the legislation owing to the strained relations which had been brought about between the Federated Societies and the medical men.

He mentioned that Dr. Roddick's bill in the Dominion House had passed its second reading. Still, that bill might not become law, and it was proper to anticipate such a contingency by such legislation as the present. The public had a right to have their views heard in this matter. The relief sought by the bill was necessary, and he therefore moved its second reading.

Mr. Hunter entirely opposed the bill. He didn't believe in any of the arguments entered in its favor. The bill was introduced for only one object, namely, to enforce the opinions of the Federated Trades of Victoria on the House and against the opinions of the doctors of Victoria. The Times had taken an admirable stand on the matter in favor of the doctors, who were already underpaid. He was astonished that the trades unions, which were designed to keep up such a war, should have moved for a step to reduce the fees of doctors, which at present were very reasonable.

There was one way for those unions to get redress, and that was to pay the doctors their fees.

Doctors in Ontario could not practice in Quebec unless examined by the medical council of the latter province. Why, then, should British Columbia allow practitioners to come from all parts and practice here? This was manifestly unfair.

Mr. Hayward advised a middle course between the positions of the latter two gentlemen. Lodges were entitled to medical service, and although he had the highest regard for the doctors, and believed they were doing good work, yet the societies were also doing good work. He admitted that this was a new departure, but that it was the first occasion upon which the doctors had refused to attend lodge members. Besides, notwithstanding the law compelled the attendance of a doctor.

A number of members disputed this. In reply, Mr. Hayward reminded his interrupters that a faith healer in Victoria would be arraigned at the next assize for manslaughter, the charge being based on his failing to call in a medical man.

The examination, too, he held, should be by government appointed council.

E. G. Smith thought a high standard should be maintained among physicians, and hoped nothing would be done to lower that.

Mr. Martin had been waiting for an expression from the government. Was the bill likely to keep up the standard of the medical profession? Medical schools did not keep up a high standard. He did not know anything regarding the standing of these colleges in the boundary colonies. The low standard of some of these schools was recognized in Ontario and a diploma was not accepted, but an exemption had to be passed before a council.

A doctor who was good enough for Ontario ought to be fit to practice in British Columbia. It was humiliating for a physician of high standing coming to the province to be compelled to go up before men inferior to himself in ability.

The plea that the privilege was not reciprocal had no weight in the legislature. The province had no concern in a doctor who was leaving here seeking to practice in other parts. If, therefore, the bill had reference to doctors of recent graduation in Ontario he would support it.

He didn't believe the Dominion government had any power to say what should constitute a qualified practitioner in this province, and he would insist that the provinces with which they reciprocated had an equally high standard with that of British Columbia.

While he did not consider protecting the public for the purpose of protecting the public, he would oppose the bill. Mr. Oliver didn't approve of the bill. He advised deferring its consideration until the Dominion bill was passed.

Capt. Tatlow moved the adjournment of the debate until the position of the bill at Ottawa could be learned. This was carried.

The British Columbia Immigration Act Amendment act was read a second time. The word "immigrant" was struck out of the original act. The bill was committed and reported.

The House then rose.

Victoria, April 26th, 1900. The estimates were submitted to the House this afternoon and the budget speech is set down for Monday. The Placer Mining bill and the Coal Mines Regulation bill were each completed. Messrs. Hawthorthwaite and McInnes being successful in getting their amendments adopted without opposition.

Night sittings were discontinued, the chairman of the Council proving too strong an attraction for the legislators to resist. The leader of the opposition was not in his place, having gone over to Vancouver this morning.

Prayers were read by Rev. W. H. Barrough, B. A.

Privilege. Mr. Houston, rising to a question of privilege, proceeded to read an editorial from a Rossland paper outlining a number of desirable changes the cabinet of the day had proposed. The member for Nelson took his seat.

First Readings. Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced an act to confirm By-laws No. 87 and 88 of the by-laws of the city of Nelson. It was read a first time.

Reports. Mr. Garden presented a report from the municipal committee, which was considered and referred back to the committee.

Children's Protection and Reformation bill was reported, read a third time, and finally passed.

Grants to Volunteers. The same course was taken with the bill respecting land grants to the British Columbia volunteers serving in South Africa.

Placer Mining. The House resumed in committee on the Placer Mining Act Amendment bill, with Mr. Munro in the chair. Mr. A. W. Smith offered the following amendment: "Subject to the provisions of this act as to the payment of claims, to be used by digging ditches or erecting flumes on occupied or unoccupied lands, every free miner shall have the right to run the tailings from his placer mine into the river near his mining property."

This amendment was defeated. Mr. Curtis offered a number of technical amendments, most of which were rejected.

Just before the committee rose the Minister of Mines stated that he had decided not to bring down a bill in accordance with the suggestions of J. B. Hobson. The bill he (Mr. Hobson) offered contained a number of excellent suggestions, one of which was to place the placer claim on a basis similar to those of mineral claims. He also recognized the importance of many of the other suggestions.

Mr. Curtis said it was impossible to get accurate information of the ground covered by leases, information which was in the hands of the placer claimants. He was unable to obtain, when applying for parties in New Zealand, who were prepared to invest two million or three million dollars in hydraulics here. Such a state of affairs was not to be tolerated.

Hon. Mr. McBride complained that Mr. Curtis had found fault with his department. It was the first time a complaint of the kind he had made had been received. It was always a pleasure to furnish gentlemen with information. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment bill was committed, with Mr. Kidd in the chair. On motion of Messrs. Hawthorthwaite and McInnes the certificates of qualification for overmen and fire bosses will be required by the act. The bill was read a second time on Monday. It was reported complete with amendments.

The Supreme Court Bill was then committed, with Mr. Green in the chair.

The Attorney-General suggested that the bill pass through committee and progress be reported, and any amendments suggested be taken up by re-consideration of the different sections.

Mr. Curtis entered a strong plea for additional court facilities for Boundary, while Capt. Tatlow moved that a Supreme Court judge reside at Vancouver. Mr. Curtis suggested a resident Supreme Court judge for Rossland or Nelson.

The following message was read by Mr. Fulton, was adopted: "When a judgment or order is for the recovery or payment of money the party entitled to enforce it may apply to the court or a judge for an order that the debtor liable under such judgment or order be orally examined as to whether any and what debts are owing to the debtor, and that the debtor pay any and what property or means of satisfying the judgment or order, before a judge or an officer of the court, as the court or judge shall appoint, and the court or

judge may make an order for the attendance and examination of such debtor, or of any other person; and after such examination may order and direct that the amount due under such judgment or order be paid by instalments, and may, from time to time, rescind or vary such order."

The bill was reported complete.

Poison Bill. The Poison Bill was committed, and also reported complete without amendment.

The Estimates. The estimates were tabled by the Finance Minister, who moved that the House go into supply on Monday. This was carried.

Births, Marriages and Deaths. The Births, Marriages and Deaths Act Amendment bill was committed, with Mr. Taylor in the chair. It was reported complete with amendments.

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That Old Pain Again. It's an old enemy. You thought you had shaken it off, but the winter winds and the variable spring weather find the weak spot, and the old pain is back again--perhaps even worse than before. If you have severe pains in the joints and the muscles--pains aggravated by cold and damp, so that you find it difficult to walk, or your shoulders ache so that it is a torture to get into your clothing, it is RHEUMATISM. Do not neglect it or your joints may grow so stiff that you will be permanently crippled. Liniments and outward applications are of no use. Rheumatism is a disease of the blood and must be treated through the blood. There is only one always reliable, permanent cure for Rheumatism, and that is DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. These pills have repeatedly cured the most severe cases of Rheumatism--cured even after doctors and other medicines had failed. They go direct to the cause of the trouble, drive it from the system and thus make permanent cures. HERE IS THE PROOF. Mr. Moise Laframboise, St. Scholastique, Que., says:--"During the years 1897 and 1898 I suffered very much from rheumatism. The disease settled in my knees, and I often endured the greatest agony in going about. I tried several kinds of medicine, but did not find relief. In the spring of 1899 I decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and purchased six boxes. Before these were all gone the disease had disappeared. As a sort of preventive I took a few boxes more the following autumn, with the result that I have not since felt an ache or pain. I naturally think there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism." Mrs. A. Huscroft, Pittston, Ont., says:--"For several years I was very much afflicted with rheumatism, which at last became so bad that I was unable to move about or do any household work. I was treated by one of the best doctors in this locality, but the results were far from satisfactory. A neighbor who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with benefit urged me to try them, and after using four boxes I found myself restored to good health and have not since had the slightest return of the trouble. As my experience occurred over two years ago, I think I may safely say the cure is permanent, and that other rheumatic sufferers will do well to try this medicine." Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



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TOLESTO'S PROTEST. Against the Suppression of Intellectual and Political Progress in Russia. Berlin, April 20.--The National Zeitung to-day prints Russian special correspondence which contains another version of the letter of Count Leo Tolstoy, of April 10th, addressed to the Czar and the cabinet. The letter protested against the system of forcible suppressing intellectual and political progress, counselling the liberation of the peasants from despotic treatment, the removal of all barriers of enlightenment, and the free possession of any faith. The letter concludes: "This appeal have I, Leo Tolstoy, written not as a personal conviction but as the conviction of millions belonging to Russian intelligence." The correspondent adds: "The letter has made the deepest impression throughout Russia." "The Cologne Volks Zeitung prints a St. Petersburg special which says: 'The university situation has again suddenly grown worse. From Moscow university work has been given to persist in passive opposition until all the sentenced students have been pardoned. The Vorwarts publishes a joint protest from the Protestants to the world bearing the signatures of the leaders of the socialistic movement, including those of the United States, dated from Brussels, against the brutalities of Czarism.' Berlin from indignation, dyspepsia, and too heavy eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

WAY WITH CATARRHIS. It's Disgusting. Instant Relief and Permanent Cure Secured by the Use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. For years I tried every remedy, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave instant relief, and in an incredibly short time I was absolutely cured. Dr. J. M. Dudley, Dundee, N. Y. S. id by James W. Weeks and Hall & Co.-7.

Important Notices

This Week's Issue of Provincial Gazette Contains Many Interesting Announcements

Water to Be Reserved for Pulp Mill Purposes

The official Gazette this week contains quite a number of important announcements. The appointments are as follows:

Arthur D. Dupont, of Soda Creek, and Walter William West, of Pilot Bay, to be Justices of the Peace.

Caspar Phair, of Lillooet, S.M., to be gold commissioner for the Lillooet mining division, vice F. Sones, such appointment to take effect on the 1st day of May, 1901.

John Black McKilligan, of the city of Victoria, surveyor of taxes, to be a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver, Westminster, Yale, Cariboo, and Kootenay.

John A. Furness, government agent, Thomas M. Ward and Fred Starkey, of the city of Nelson, to be members of the board of directors of the "Kootenay Lake General Hospital."

Reginald B. White, of Camp McKinney, M.D., to be resident physician for the southern Okanagan district.

To be notaries public in and for the province of British Columbia: Cecil Kilham, of the city of Vancouver, barrister-at-law.

William Henry Pope Clement, of the city of Columbia, barrister-at-law.

Walter Blair Cochrane, of the city of Phoenix, solicitor.

George Brandon Bath, of Ferguson, and Thomas John Smith, of the city of Vancouver.

Captain William John Rant, S.M., to be mining recorder for the Chikita mining division, to reside and usually perform his duties at Wells, Cassiar district.

A lengthy notice is also contained defining the assessment districts of the province which in some instances have been altered. The list of assessment districts, with assessors and collectors and post office address, follows:

Comox: Booth, Victoria; Nanaimo, Mark Bate, Nanaimo; Cowichan, Jas. Maitland-Douglass, Duncan; Alberni, A. J. Smith, Alberni; Comox, John Baird, Cumberland; Pender Island, Egan Hooper, Pender Island; Galiano Island, Herbert Macklin, Galiano Island; Mayne Island, W. M. Robson, Mayne Island; Salt Spring Island, Ed. Walter, Fagan Harbor; Vancouver, Wm. L. Fagan, Vancouver; New Westminster, Chas. G. Fisher, New Westminster; Rossland, John Kirkup, Rossland; Slokan, E. E. Chipman, Kaslo; Nelson, E. E. Chipman, Kaslo; Kettle River, C. A. R. Lambly, Fairview; Princeton, H. H. Hunter, Princeton; Revelstoke, F. S. Faugier, Revelstoke; Ashcroft, J. W. Burr, Ashcroft; Nicola, George Murray, Nicola; Lillooet, Caspar Phair, Lillooet; Kamloops, E. T. W. Peacock, Kamloops; Vernon, Jas. C. Tunstall, Vernon; Golden, P. C. Lang, Golden; Fort Steele, A. C. Nelson, Fort Steele; Quesnel Forks, James Murphy, Quesnel Forks; Barkerville, John Stevenson, Barkerville; Telegraph Creek, James Porter, Telegraph Creek; Omineca, F. W. Vallau, Manson Creek; Atlin, J. D. Graham, Atlin.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works makes the important announcement that all the Crown lands under authority of the water clauses Consolidated Act by any specially incorporated company for the purposes mentioned, upon such company showing to the satisfaction of the Lands and Works Commissioner that it is financially and in other respects in a position to establish and carry on an industrial enterprise of a beneficial nature, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Lands and Works Commissioner-in-Council may direct.

A record of the reservation of water provided for shall be made by each commissioner and gold commissioner whose district is affected, such record and reservation to be subject to the provisions of section 126 (2) of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act.

The Bennett Lake mining division has been redefined, and the Chikita district created as follows:

Bennett Lake—Commencing on the 60th parallel north latitude, where it intersects with the west shore of the Taku Arm of the English lake; thence southwesterly following the west shore of said lake to its southern extremity; thence southwesterly along height of land between the Lynn canal and the Taku river to the international boundary thence northwesterly following said boundary to its intersection with the height of land forming the watershed between the south fork of the Whiston river and on the east and the Kusewah river on the west; thence north on said height of land to its intersection with the 60th parallel; thence east along said parallel to point of commencement.

Chikita—Commencing at a point on the 60th parallel, where it intersects with the height of land forming the watershed between the south fork of the Whiston river and the Kusewah river; thence southwesterly following said height of land to the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia; thence west and north following said international boundary to its intersection with the 60th parallel north latitude; thence east following the 60th parallel to point of commencement.

The foregoing alterations will take effect on and after the 1st day of May, 1901.

The following companies have been incorporated: Kettle River Co., Ltd., capital \$10,000; Mining Investment Co. of North America, Ltd., capital \$25,000; Rossland and Kootenay Athletic Association; St. Louis Mines, Ltd., capital \$1,500,000.

The Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada has been licensed an extra-provincial company.

The assignments of H. L. Salmon, of Victoria, and Lawrence and S. Parsons, of Chilliwack, are announced.

The B. C. Pyrites Co., Limited, has given notice that they intend to build a tramway from their mines on Red Gulch creek to the Skeena river, a distance of six miles.

A special general meeting of the Mand Hydraulic Mining Co., Limited, will be held at Vancouver on May 20th, for the purpose of considering proposals for the disposal of the property of the company, and other business.

S. S. Sorensen, mining engineer, of Rossland, has been appointed attorney for the Velvet (Rossland) Mines, Limited, and the Portland (Rossland) Mine, Limited, in place of James Morrish and John L. Morrish, of Rossland.

Thomas Howard Ingram, of Columbia, Stanley Muir, of Grand Forks, and W. H. Covert, of Carleton Place, have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on business as wholesale grocers at Columbia and Grand Forks as the Ingram-Muir Co. W. H. Covert, who is a special partner, has contributed \$10,000 to the capital of the said partnership.

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Pilotage Authority

The New Members Appointed Yesterday and Something About Their Duties.

Fees Charged Vessels for Services—The Earnings of the Pilots.

As stated by the Times Ottawa correspondent yesterday the pilot board of Victoria has been reorganized and Capt. J. G. Cox, A. B. Fraser, sr., and Joshua Kingham have been appointed new members.

The pilot board for the district of Victoria and Esquimalt is constituted under Dominion Act, 36 Vic, Cap. 54, entitled "An Act Respecting Pilotage, 1873," and amending act and orders-in-council. It is variously referred to as the Pilot Board and "Commissioners of Pilots," but the official designation is "Pilotage Authority." The Authority is composed of four members, the gentlemen who have for a number of years past discharged the not onerous duties of the position being Robert P. Rithet (chairman), Matthew T. Johnson, Herbert G. Lewis and Edgar Cook-Baker, secretary-treasurer. The meetings, which in late years have not been very numerous, are held in the office of the secretary-treasurer, where the books and records are kept. The removal of Mr. Rithet to San Francisco, the frequent absence of Mr. Johnson from the city, and the official engagements and advancing years of Mr. Lewis, have all combined to render meetings and consultations of the "Pilotage Authority" impossible, and while it is not alleged that any serious injury has thereby resulted to the shipping interests of the port, it is obvious that if the existence of the "Authority" is necessary it should be accessible at all times, especially to those interested in the shipping interest. On a recent visit of a government official to Victoria it was found impossible, for reasons above stated, to obtain a meeting of the commissioners. The secretary-treasurer, as a matter of fact, was the only Authority official in question was able to consult. On these facts being reported to the government, Deputy Minister Gourdeau recommended the appointment of a new board, and on this recommendation the government has now acted. The selection of the new commissioners, who, like their predecessors, will act without pay, will be generally approved of. They are all engaged in commercial pursuits, and are in close touch with the shipping interests of the port.

The "Pilotage Authority" is perhaps the least known institution in the city, and even among those engaged in commercial affairs there is but a limited knowledge as to who and what the "Authority" is. Perhaps a brief explanation will be of interest.

The "Pilotage Authority," as stated, is composed of four members, who are appointed by the Dominion government. The position does not carry with it any salary, but the duties of the Authority are to regulate, control and direct that useful body of mariners known as pilots. Under by-laws adopted by the Authority persons qualified to pass an examination may become pilots within the jurisdiction by complying with the regulations, proving their competency and paying certain fees. At present, however, the number of pilots is at present limited to four, which seems adequate to the requirements of the port, in addition the masters and mates of steamers on the Sound and Skagway routes, as well as the masters of small coasting vessels, are permitted to receive certificates as pilots upon payment of following fees: Puget Sound steamers, \$100 per year; Alaska, \$50 per year; small sailing vessels, from and to British Columbia ports, \$5 per annum.

The four licensed pilots of the Victoria-Esquimalt district are required to maintain one pilot sloop or schooner, which must have on board or attached thereto a suitable boat and life preservers. Each pilot must be the registered owner of not less than three tons of the pilot boat, under pain of forfeiture of license. It is the imperative duty of the pilots in charge of the pilot boat to keep a log of all ships or vessels spoken by signal or otherwise, the time and date of speaking, their position at the time of speaking, the number of vessels piloted, and the amount of pilotage received, by whom piloted, names of vessels arriving in Royal Roads without being spoken, all of which information is to be reported to the Authority at the end of each month, under penalty for failure to do so of a fine of \$20 for each neglect.

The fees charged vessels for services of pilots are fixed by the "Authority." They are as follows: Vessels bound to other ports and coming to an anchor in Royal Roads are free unless they employ a pilot, when the fee are: Inside or north of Race Rocks to Royal Bay, 75c. per foot; Beechy Head to Royal Bay, \$1.50; from Pillar Point, \$3; from Cape Flattery, \$6.

For vessels entering into or clearing from Esquimalt or Victoria the charges are: Vessel under sail, \$3 per foot; vessel under steam or in tow, \$2 per foot; steamers, \$1.50 per foot. Pilotage to or from either of these ports is compulsory; that is a vessel may take a pilot and pay full rates or refuse to take one and only pay half rate. No vessel can escape paying the latter. There are other regulations and charges governing other conditions, but the foregoing are the principal fees imposed upon vessels coming to this port. For the regular ocean steamships, such as the San Francisco, Australian and China steamers, the fee is \$1 per foot in and \$1 per foot out.

It will be interesting to know what the earnings of the four pilots were under this tariff. The following are the gross earnings for the last four years: 1897, \$14,459.67; 1898, \$19,093.72; 1899, \$17,756.63; 1900, \$18,008.71. After the share of Secretary-Treasurer Baker (50c.) and office expenses (about \$270) are deducted, there earnings are equally divided among the four pilots, giving to each last year over \$4,000, a salary which will compare favorably with that of a cabinet minister, and will not into the hands of a few of the average salary of other class of pilots, the hard-working members of the city. The pilots have to pay the expenses of the pilot vessel.

Frederick Plump has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment upon the various charges preferred against him. This morning he came before Mr. Justice Dr. Hall, and choosing speedy trial, was indicted on the four charges preferred against him.

To all the charges he pleaded guilty. Upon the house breaking and burglary charges he was given five years on each charge, and on the charge of conspiracy for cutting and wounding he was given five years' imprisonment, commencing at the expiration of the other term.

PLUMP SENTENCED. Temptation to Appropriate Jewellery Removed for Six Years.

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